# The Saturday Evening Post.

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## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### TO ——

The final illusive dream is past,
And thou art also mine,
Whose love was all too fond to last,
A vision of joy in the sun.

But never more my heart shall wake,
Through all of human mould,
Some chord of feeling, which can break,
And I endure the cold.

Yet gaily shall I contemn thee now,
While every hope is o'er;
With cheerless brow and throbbing brow,
Who should I still deplore.

Time wert my all of joy in life,
Amidst its boisterous sea!
Thro' peril, sorrow, pain and strife,
My trust was firm in thee.

When faithless friendship's brittle tye,
Broke like a worthless reed,
I deem'd on thee I could rely,
In every hour of need.

I thought—(fond fool,) tho' all should change,
Thy faith would ever last,
That sunlight could o'er thy heart estrange,
But ah!—the dream is past! LAURA.

### TO A SIGH.

Go, tender sigh!
Speed thy soft pinions to the cruel maid,
And tell her why
The heart, once joyful, now has grown so sad;
Why thoughts, once pleasing, now have ceas'd to glad.

Tell her, thy birth
Was form'd by Hope amid its airy cell,
And usher'd forth
When whispering Memory, all her charms to tell,
Breath'd o'er the longing soul, and sigh'd—farewell!

For O! the heart
Could feel how lovely are those gifts divine,
And not impart
One fond desire—one feeling such as thine,
Were hard, obdurate,—were, alas! not mine!

Tell her, that she
The face be cheerful, and its smiles look bright,—
She cannot know
The grief that shuns, admitted here, the light;
Nor feel how cheerful is its sad delight.

And tho' thy voice
Be still and trembling, as the gentle dew
From evening skies,
Perhaps 't may wake some lingering thought anew,
And, from Affection's sources, Love renew.

Go, then, sweet sigh!
Speed thy soft pinions to the cruel maid,
And tell her why
The heart, once joyful, now has grown so sad;
Why thoughts, once pleasing, now have ceas'd to glad.

March, 1829. SENEX.

### LINES.

What falls so sweet on summer's flowers,
As soft, refreshing, tepid showers;
What bids the bud its sweets exhale,
Like evening's mildly whispering gale?
Yet sweeter, more delicious far,
And brighter than the brightest star,
Decking the intellectual sphere—
Is Pity's meek and balmy tear.
What foils despoiling love's arrows hide?
What checks affliction's torturing tide?
What heals the wound of mental pain,
And soothes the fev'rish throbbing brain,
And bids the reeling soul subside?
Lulling to rest distrust and fear—
Soft Pity's kind and holy tear!
Yet not that Pity fawn'd to give
A pang which bids affliction live;
Not Pity that can taunting show
Superior guilt unconceal'd by woe;
Not pity, that with haughty smile
Contides—and murders all the while;
But Pity which is form'd to prove,
The bond of faith—the test of love. OSCAR.

The following article obtained the Premium offered by the Publisher, for the best poetry for the CASKET. The succeeding "Address" is declared the second best.

### TO ——

WITH THE FLOWER, FORGET ME NOT.

"Forget-me-not!" we part for aye;
O'er withered hopes and hours gone by,
Thou leav'st me here alone to sigh,
"Forget me not!"

No truth we plight—no tears are shed—
These fleeting drops fall o'er the dead;
But ours—a deeper grief—hath said:
"Forget me not!"

Thou ask'st a pledge to sanctify
This brief yet bitter agony—
Ah! still believe that Emily
"Forgets thee not."

No gem I give—no jewel'd trust—
No picture to thy vain caress—
Nor jewelled ring, its faint impress,
"Forget me not"

This leaf, the floral emblem fair
Of faith triumphant o'er despair—
This token—it breathes love's fondest prayer,—
"Forget me not!"

As Turkish lovers talk in flowers,
That loveliest language still was ours;
Nor said we then in summer bowers—
"Forget me not!"

No! sweet as Venus' dewy breath
Love's blushing type—hope's violet wreath
Inspires gay hearts—how crush'd beneath
"Forget me not!"

These faded all—so fades our dream;
'Tis quench'd th' illusive meteor beam;
Now sadden'd breast and brow bedeem
"Forget me not!"

Should friends and fickle fortune fly,
The thought to thee, when all are nigh—
"One bosom, firm in constancy,
"Forget me not."

And tho' stern fate our forms have riv'n,
By that dear love to mortals giv'n,
In earnest of a future Heav'n,
"Forget me not!"

EMILY.

### SONNET

TO AN ABSENT LOVER.

Oh! where art thou, my wayward love,
Who from thy Emma's side hast flown?
While far thy wandering foot-steps rove,
She sighs and languishes alone.
When on my hand thy lip impress'd
The last fond parting kiss, it swore
A brief return—a joy more blest
Than all fair fancy dream'd before.

Not *two*—but *twelve* long months have gone;
And yet thou linger'st—dost *thou* love?
Is this thy faith so deeply sworn
By all the obtestrd powers above?
Perchance, most false! thou even now,
May'st wear some rival beauty chain—
Alike forgetful of thy vow—
And thy poor abused Emma's pain.

If it be thus—ah! wherefore not
The least change to me impart?
To know thee happy in thy lot—
E'en tho' another share that heart—
Would ne'the thy friend, denied to wear
A closer tie—a dearer claim;
And while apart, each fervent pray'r
Should waft to Heaven thy cherish'd name.

Ah! mind'st thou not those vanish'd days,
When, as some summer landscape fair,
Soft slumbers in the silver rays,
By Hesper's high Queen shed gently there—
Thy wilder passions slept serene,
Beneath resistless love's control—
Calm as that dim and distant scene,
The tender moon-light of thy soul?

Those hours are fled—but memory
Delights to linger o'er their tomb,
And, tho' yet sweet, her thoughts flit by
Like dying roses' faint perfume.
But hence, vain fears!—to break your spell,
Gay Hope exerts her dulcet voice;
Not blither sounds could music swell,
To bid some bridal train rejoice.

And light and free, I cast aside
Ill-boding doubts of love estrang'd;
My truant sone shall seek his bride
With heart and hopes—like hers—unchang'd:
Then quick, ye winged moments, bring
Him back in fond fidelity—
To give the simple golden ring,
Symbolic of Eternity! EMMA.

## THE MORALIST.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

### REFLECTIONS ON DEATH.

Death—thou mighty messenger of God! thou herald that wafts into eternity frail man! before thy deputed power the old and young imperatively follow.—When age is summoned to leave the world, we sigh and weep to lose our sires, our venerable parents; those who in our earlier days cherished and supported us,—those to whom we owe our love, our veneration and respect.—Yet when youth in its fresh bud of life is nipped—when those whose feelings are more congenial with our own are severed from us—when the ruthless hand of Death consigns to the silent tomb the youthful friend—when the dear object upon which sweet affection clings is stretched in the cold sleep of dissolution, it is then, Oh Death! we feel thy awful power—we cast a retrospective glance upon our juvenile days—days of innocence and simplicity—days that have been borne upon the fleeting wing of time never to return; our youthful gambols flit across the mind like past dreams of pleasure and of peace. We see our cotemporaries daily descend to the tomb, an irresistible conviction of the frailty of man. What a theme for contemplation are the thoughts of Death—to wander through the silent repository of the dead—to peruse the sculptured monumental tomb which wealth and pride have reared in foolish mockery; perhaps adjacent is an humble mound where slumbering virtue lies without a stone, a record, or a name. The grave is indeed a spot for pious contemplation.—The pensive mound where love affection goes to drop a tear of sweet remembrance o'er its cold, cold tenant—it is the hallowed spot where the thoughts, free and uncontaminated by the vicious associations of the world, ascends unsullied to the throne of God an accepted prayer. WILTON.

RELIGION.—The following short and beautiful quotation is from the pages of the elegant, the benevolent, the inspired Mackenzie. Speaking of those who profess a disbelief in religion, he expresses himself in the following heart-touching manner:

"He who would undermine those foundations upon which the fabric of our future hope is reared, seeks to beat down that column which supports the feebleness of humanity:—let him but think a moment and his heart will arrest the cruelty of his purpose. Would he pluck its little treasure from the bosom of poverty? Would he wrest its crutch from the hand of age, and remove from the eye of affliction the only solace of its woe! The way we tread is rugged, at best, we tread it, however, lighter by the prospect of the better country to which we trust, it will lead. Tell us not it will end in the gulf of eternal dissolution, or break off in some wild, which fancy may fill up as she pleases, but reason is unable to delineate: quench not that beam, which amidst the night of this evil world has cheered the despondency of ill requited worth, and illumined the darkness of suffering virtue."

### PAY WHAT THOU OWEST.

When I see a husband spending his time in taverns, and forsaking his wife and his family, I say—pay what thou owest.

When I see a wife intent almost solely upon dress, abandoning her domestic concerns to destruction, while she is parading through the streets to exhibit her divine person and elegant accomplishments, I say—pay what thou owest.

When I see a father or mother neglecting the education of their children, and suffering them to run wild in the streets, in the high road to perdition, without the smallest effort to rescue them by parental authority, I say—pay what thou owest.

When I see a child who has been tenderly brought up by fond or doating parents, treating them with disrespect and inattention, perhaps with cruelty, in their old age, I say, in the most emphatical manner—pay what thou owest.

When I see a man giving large and expensive entertainments, living in a style of princely extravagance, regardless of the ruinous consequences of his fortune—and at the same time putting off the payment of the trader's bill, under the most frivolous pretences, I am ready to cry out, in a voice of thunder—pay what thou owest.

### THE STEAM ENGINE.

"Against the breeze, against the tide
She steadies with upright keel."

"The rudest inhabitant of our forests—the man whose mind is least of all imbued with a relish for the picturesque—who would gaze with vacant stare at the finest painting—listen with apathy to softest melody, and turn with indifference from a mere display of ingenious mechanism, is struck with the sublime power and self-moving majesty of a steam-boat; lingers on the shore where it passes; and follows its rapid, and almost magic, course with silent admiration. The steam engine in five years has enabled us to anticipate a state of things which, in the ordinary course of events, it would have required a century to have produced. The art of printing scarcely surpassed it in its beneficial consequences. In the old world, the places of the greatest interest to the philosophic traveller are ruins and monuments, that speak a faded splendour, and departed glory. The broken columns of Palmyra, the shapeless ruins of Babylon, are rich in matter for almost endless speculation. Far different is the case in the western regions of America. The stranger views here, with wonder, the rapidity with which cities spring up in forests, and with which barbarism retreats before the approach of art and civilization. The reflection possessing the most interest is, not what has been the character of the country, but what shall be her future destiny."

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

"God never made an independent man,
"I would jar the concord — his general plan."

Man has, in all ages, been celebrated for the extent of his power, the superiority of his station, and the enlargement of intellect, which he retains in common over all the other animals of creation. He hath been taught to view the world as one immense fabric, created solely for his use, and to look upon a portion of his fellow beings as being formed only to obey. Living in the indulgence of such thoughts he has naturally been led to assume a dignity which was foreign to his state, and which was in direct opposition to the respect due his Maker. But what is man? and what is the extent of his power! Alas, he is but a feeble being, devoid of power, and living upon the bounty of an all-wise Jehovah. Let the experience of past ages teach him wisdom—in the contemplation of fallen grandeur, let him learn to know that all earthly things are mutable. I was travelling in the summer of 1816, over the burning sands of Syria—I was every where struck with the sterility of the soil and the desolation of fallen greatness—I beheld what was once a rich and flourishing country, abounding in cities and towns, and supporting men who were boundless in power and rich in wealth, now a dreary and desolate waste, and inhabited only by a few of the wandering tribes of Arabia. And are these ruins, thought I, which, occasionally presented to view are all that is left of a once mighty and flourishing empire! Where these desolate walls, now so lonely, once animated by a living multitude? Alas, thought I, how fallen is their condition—these fragments of human grandeur are all that is left to tell the passing traveller the greatness of their past condition. These crumbling walls, these broken pillars, and these deserted towns, are all that is left to admonish the present generation, and to teach them the mutability of all human greatness. These reflections naturally giving rise to others led me to reflect upon the rules by which these people were governed, and to contrast their present situation with their former greatness. Man, said I, is naturally arrogant, he destroys the system of nature that he may build up his own fabric, and by assuming too much power the bubble bursts, and he is forgotten amidst the immensity of human diversions. Yet the history of past ages tells us that this was once the seat of a proud and opulent nation—that it governed alternately by wise and injudicious laws the countries by which it was surrounded—that it arose by degrees to that height of wealth and power and opulence by which it was distinguished, and that in the end their kings and rulers becoming intoxicated with power, assumed a dignity which was foreign to their state, and which by degenerating into cruelty and oppression produced the down-fall of those states in which I was then passing. Here then, thought I, is a school for the politician, a school for the proud and overbearing. When this nation retained a place among the empires of the east; when her cities flourished her commerce prospered, and her power increased—it was then that the inhabitants could exclaim these cities and these public edifices will stand forever—a generation more wealthy, more independent, and more powerful, will succeed; whose pleasure it will be to prop and to re-build the monuments of their forefathers, and to transmit to their posterity the wealth and the power which characterized the first settlers. But alas, how visionary were these thoughts, and how unfounded the conclusion.—Ages and ages have succeeded, but far from beholding a country abounding with cities and with towns, we behold only the traces of their past greatness. We behold what were once magnificent edifices, palaces and temples, whose burnished roofs glittered in the setting sun, now the receptacles of unclean reptiles, or the abode of savage and untamed beasts. The raven has taken up its abode in the temple, and the bat flits undisturbed through their empty halls. Silence has succeeded the hum of business, and the howling of the Jackal is heard only through the stillness. And I was ready to exclaim, is this the fate of all succeeding nations! will time, in his unceasing course, visit even the land of my nativity? Alas! said I, such is the fate of all human glory. Man is entrusted with an intellectual faculty—he is enabled to build up fabrics for his own aggrandisement, but the destroying hand of time overtakes him, and dashes him from the pinnacle of fame, leaves him to be forgotten with the ruins of his folly.

To your school then, oh ruins, I will return, and in the gloom and solitude of your precincts, I will endeavour to teach man a knowledge of his own dependance—I will show him the instability of all human efforts—I will lead him to the suburbs of the ancient mistress of the world, and then tell him to point me out their ancient pantheon—their theatres and public palaces.—The ground covered with the fragments of cornices, capitals and entablatures, will direct us to the spot where once flourished these superb edifices, but where they now flourish no longer.—Silent reigns where once was joy and activity, and the stillness of the tomb is substituted for the bustle of public places. The altar and the idol have alike been thrown, and the nations which have succeeded have in their turn instituted religion, which suited their tempers best. But why do we see this change? why do we every where meet the ruins of ancient splendor? It is the work of time. Man is but a mortal being—it is not meet that he should prosper from time to eternity. Such indulgences would naturally have a tendency to make him proud, overbearing, and insolent. God in his wisdom hath decreed that each successive age should produce a revolution. To the humble, the industrious, and the dependent, he hath extended his protection. Genial showers hath assisted their labors, and caused their fields to yield an abundance. But once they increase in wealth,—once they assume a haughty dignity, and receive their labour to rear up fabrics which will perpetuate their names, the hand of time is sent forth against them, and levelling what it touches, in a few generations robs them of their wealth, and reduces them to that pristine state of society which I beheld in Syria.

Oh time! how potent is thine arm! how desolating thine effect! it is from thee we must learn our future destiny, our present condition. It is from thy ruins that we learn the fate of past and forgotten ages—it is from thy school that we derive knowledge. How careful then should men be to keep constantly before his eyes the fallability of his nature, and the certainty of his future non-existence. He should remember that all things are perishable, and that he eventually must be swallowed up in the vortex of time. Let him stand upon the distant hills and view the far-famed city of Jerusalem—the city which contained a temple dedicated to the living God, and ask himself, why this desolation? Why a city, which once vied with the mistress of the world, should now be thrown down and rendered desolate? Man, in the dark ages of antiquity, was more prone to idolatry; he was more impious, and consequently more overbearing; his pride required humbling, and his temper required correcting. Time was permitted to do what truth could not effect,—and we have now but the mournful skeleton of what once was a powerful people. Learn then, oh man, the station which you fill, and the destination to which you are hastening. Remember that you are but as a bubble upon the great deep, which soon must burst, and then be forgotten. Improve, then, the moments which are allotted you; and waste not your time in building empty fabrics, which, in future ages, must show forth your folly more than redound to your honour.—Improve by the experience of past ages; and remember that Syria was once what we are now; and we, before many centuries have rolled around, may be what Syria now is. R.

Laurel, March 25, 1829.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

### *Actual Number of Jews in the World.*

The following curious statistical account of the number of Jews existing scattered throughout the 5 parts of the world, in 1829, is taken from a manuscript on the actual state of mankind, their languages and religions.

It appears that this singular people are now as numerous as ever, and at least 2,700,000 in number, belonging to the different sects of Rabbinists, Caraite, Samaritans, Yuhuls, Malabars, &c. They exist almost in every state of Europe, except in Spain, Portugal and Sicily, where they are excluded: it is said that none are known in Scotland! although not forbidden to come there.

The European Jews dwell as follow:—

| | |
|---|---|
| In the Austrian dominions, Hungary, Gallicia, &c. | 470,000 |
| In Russia and Russian Poland, | 450,000 |
| In Turkey in Europe, | 312,000 |
| In Prussia and Prussian Poland, | 151,000 |
| France, | 60,000 |
| Bavaria, | 55,000 |
| Netherlands, | 80,000 |
| England, Ireland and Hanover, | 25,000 |
| Denmark, 600, Sweden, 600, | 6,600 |
| Several German States, Baden, 16,000, Wirtemberg, 9,100; Saxony, 1,400; other small states, 6,000, | 32,500 |
| Italian States, Tuscany, 10,000, Sardinia, 3,000; Roman State, 15,000; Naples, 2,000, | 30,000 |
| Total in Europe, | 1,844,000 |

In Africa, they are very numerous in all the Barbary States from Morocco, to Egypt. Some are found also in Abyssinia, Zanguebar, Soudan, Cape of Good Hope, &c., the total is not exactly known; but may be estimated at 490,000.

In Asia, there are about 250,000 in the Turkish Dominions, 35,000 in the Russian Dominions, nearly 100,000 in Persia, some in Arabia, Tartary, Cabul, China, India and Malabar; the total being about 542,000.

In Polynesia, the number is small, being confined to Batavia; the English and Dutch Dominions, not exceeding 2,000.

While in America, although excluded from Brazil and the Spanish States, they have spread in all the other Colonies and States. There are about 15,000 in the United States, 12,000 in the English Colonies, 4,000 in the Dutch Colonies, and 1,000 in the French, Danish, Swedish, &c.; thus making about 32,000.

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|---|---|
| The grand total will be— | |
| In Europe, | 1,844,000 |
| In Africa, | 480,000 |
| In Asia, | 542,000 |
| In Polynesia, | 2,000 |
| In America, | 32,000 |
| | 2,700,000 |

This number may be deemed tolerably accurate, particularly respecting Europe, where they are most numerous. The idea of ever gathering together such a scattered Nation, speaking different languages, and of very opposite manners, appears rather difficult, if not preposterous. Although keeping themselves a distinct people every where by some peculiarities, yet they have generally adopted the manners and languages of the countries where they dwell. Very few can speak the Syriac or modern Hebrew: the languages most widely spoken by them are the Arabic, Italian, German, Polish Jew Dialect and Turkish. C. S. R.

### MEXICO.

Notwithstanding the contiguity of Mexico to the United States, very little seems to be known by the mass of the people concerning it; many actually confounding it with Moscow, from the similarity of the sound of the two names, although the one is a neighbouring nation, and the other in Russia. The present Republic of Mexico is composed of the provinces of the ancient Viceroyalty of New Spain, of Yucatan, of the commandancies of the eastern and western internal provinces, and of Chiapa. The capital of Mexico is situated in an elevated valley of near 8000 feet above the level of the sea, and was formerly surrounded by a salt lake, (Tezcuco,) but by an incredible expenditure of time and money, they have succeeded in draining it, leaving a marsh—varying from two to five miles in width. Here a perpetual spring like temperature reigns, owing to its elevation, and is free from what would be the noxious exhalations of the marsh if situated in the same latitude on the coast: but throughout the valley of Mexico the air is particularly salubrious, the inhabitants attaining to as great longevity as any in the world. The population of the city is similar to that of New-York, being about 160,000 souls, of whom 12,000 are clergy, or attached to religious houses. The road from Vera Cruz is extremely rough and precipitous, in many places almost impassable—but to Acapulco, the nearest seaport on the Pacific, the route is one of gentle declivity.—The distance from Vera Cruz is 267, and Acapulco is 198 miles. According to Humbolt the city was founded in 1325, on an island in the lake of Tezcuco. At the time Cortez conquered it, three-fourths of the city was destroyed, both victor and vanquished uniting in the work of destruction; it is from its ruins the Spanish city has arisen one of the grandest and most splendid in the whole continent of America.

The streets of the modern city, are all laid out at right angles, and in the centre, is a large square, where formerly stood the great Mexican temple, upon the ruins of which the present cathedral is built, the foundation being laid of Mexican idols. On the east side is the place built by Cortez, 700 feet long, terminating at the corner of the square leading to the market. The streets are well paved, and have flagged walks of flat stone. The public edifices and churches are vast and splendid; and the private dwellings have a magnificent appearance, being usually three stories high with flat roofs, and the windows ornamented with iron balconies. There are no less than 105 cupolas, domes or spires, in the limits of the city. It would be needless for me to enter into a minute detail, especially since there is exhibiting in this city such a splendid panoramic painting, which ought not to remain unvisited by any one who would wish to know any thing of that interesting portion of our continent, and here he can form as good an idea of the actual appearance of Mexico and the surrounding country, as he could were he to view the city himself from the steeple of the cathedral. But, to continue, ignorance with all its attendant debasing concomitants, is the character of the mass of the population. The religion is that of the church of Rome. But in the remote residences of the Indians heathenism is not entirely abolished, although the severe penalties upon detection and the residence of missionaries, might warrant a supposition to the contrary. The country possesses such vast resources, together with the salubrity of the climate, that if inhabited by people endowed with the intelligence and enterprise of the English Americans, (I use the term in contradistinction to Spanish Americans,) it would without doubt be one of the greatest and consequently one of the most respected nations in the world; but alas! from its present abjectness of morals, owing to the want of education, more is truly to be feared for its prosperity than is really hoped. *N. Y. Pap.*

### THE DESERTED CHILDREN.

A REAL INCIDENT.

In the Autumn of 1823, a man was descending the Ohio river, with three small children, in a canoe. He had lost his wife, and in the emigrating spirit of our people, was transporting his all to a new country, where he might again begin the world. Arriving towards evening at a small island, he landed there with the intention of encamping for the night. After remaining a short time, he determined to visit the opposite shore, for the purpose, probably, of purchasing provisions; and telling his children that he would soon return to them, he paddled off, leaving them alone on the island. Unfortunately, he met on the shore with some loose company who had invited him to drink. He became intoxicated, and in attempting to return to the island in the night was drowned. The canoe floated away, and no one knew of the catastrophe until the following day.

The poor, deserted children, in the mean while, wandered about the uninhabited island, straining their little eyes to catch a glimpse of their father. Night came, and they had no fire, nor food—no bed to rest upon, and no parent to watch over them. The weather was extremely cold, and the eldest child, though but eight years of age, remembered to have heard that persons who slept in the cold, were sometimes chilled to death. She continued, therefore, to wander about; and when, the younger children, were out with fatigue and drowsiness, were ready to drop into slumber, she kept them awake with amusing or alarming stories. At last, nature could hold out no longer, and the little ones, chilled and aching with cold, threw themselves on the ground. Then their sister sat down, and spreading out her garments as wide as possible, drew them on her lap, and endeavoured to impart the warmth of her own bosom, as they slept sweetly on her arms.

Morning came, and the desolate children sat on the shore, weeping bitterly. At length, they were filled with joy, by the sight of a canoe approaching the island. But they soon discovered that it was filled with Indians, their delight was changed into terror, and they fled into the woods. Believing that the savages had murdered their father, and were now come to seek for them, they crouched under the bushes, hiding in breathless fear, like a brood of young partridges.

The Indians having kindled a fire, sat down around it, and began to cook their morning meal; and the eldest child, as she peeped out from her hiding place, began to think that they had not killed their father. She reflected too, that they must inevitably starve, if left on this lone island, while on the other hand, there was a possibility of being kindly treated by the Indians. The cries, too, of her brother and sister, who had been begging piteously for food, had pierced her heart, and awakened all her energy. She told the little ones, over whose feeble minds her fine spirit had acquired an absolute sway, to get up and go with her; then taking a hand of each, she fearlessly led them to the Indian camp-fire. Fortunately, the savages understood our language, and when the little girl had explained to them what had occurred, they received the deserted children kindly, and conducted them to the nearest of our towns, where they were kept by some benevolent people, until their own relations claimed them.

### EFFECTS OF FEAR.

Some years since, while an American vessel of war was stationed at Norfolk, Va. Dr. D. an amiable and intelligent man, acted as physician and surgeon to it, used frequently to lodge on shore, at the house of a respectable lady, to whose only son, a child about four or five years old, the doctor had become strongly attached, from having discovered in him an extraordinary degree of precocity and an interesting disposition. After some months, the vessel was again ordered to sea, and Dr. D. parted with regret. More than a year had elapsed, and the same vessel returned to Norfolk, when the Dr. repaired to the house of his landlady to see his little protegee. The child flew to his embrace delighted to see him. After the first caress was over, "who my dear boy," said Dr. D. patting his head as he spoke, "who has been powdering your hair?" "Nobody," replied the boy, whose joy was turned to the most extravagant grief, and bursting into a passion of tears, he quitted the apartment. Dr. D. sat in silent amazement, for the boy's hair was as white as the mountain snow. In a moment after, the mother entered, and when the first congratulations were over, he inquired the meaning of the late scene. Saying to her what have you been doing to your son's hair." "Nothing," sobbed she, and followed the boy's example, she weeping, left the room.

The next time he called she was better able to account for the mystery; and informed him that a short time before she had been aroused at midnight by the loud and piercing shrieks of her child; and, on hastening to his bed, found him sitting up in it; his countenance wild with horror, and the whole surface of his body dripping with cold perspiration. On being made sensible of her presence, in a confused and incoherent manner he told her he had been visited by a frightful dream. The next day it was discovered that his hair was bleached as though he had lived a century. The mystery, for such it may certainly be considered, was not perfectly understood till about three years since, when, by the dying confession of a relation who was to inherit the property of the child at his decease, it was confessed, that on the night which the boy imagined he had been visited by a dream, he had himself made an attempt to strangle him, but was deterred from the commission by the terrific screams of the boy.

### CONSTANTINOPLE.

A traveller, who visited the TURKISH capital shortly before the commencement of the present war, gives this description of the suburb appropriated to the FRANKS:—"As to Pera, it consists principally of one long, narrow, and dirty street, between two extensive burial grounds, and is connected by several smaller, and still narrower streets, with the suburbs of Galata and Tophana, which extend to the water side. The houses form a strange mixture of European and Asiatic architecture; few, with the exception of the different embassies, are worth notice, and these are inferior to second-rate mansions in London or Paris, the upper stories of many of the private houses projecting so far into the street, that opposite neighbours may not only converse, but shake hands. At the further extremity of Pera are the artillery barracks, an extensive range of building, erected under the superintendance of the French Ambassador. The burial ground behind the barracks is the favourite walk of the Franks; it is a complete grove of cypresses—trees which Lord Byron so beautifully describes as

"The only constant mourners o'er the dead."

These stately trees throw a gloomy shade over the richly ornamented tombs of the Muslems. This country is intersected by a variety of walks, commanding the most beautiful views of the sea of Marmora, the Bosphorus, and the coast of Asia. These walks are the favourite haunts of beggars; old and haggard-looking women, muffled up in the Oriental style, with an appearance that not yours not of this world, glide like ghosts along the dark alleys of this secluded spot, with the hope of extorting a few "paras" from the passers by. The English burial-ground occupies a small plot on the other side of the barracks, and beyond is the Armenian cemetery; the tombstones are all flat, with little or no ornament. On one was chiselled an axe and gallows, having, no doubt, some reference to the manner in which the bodies it covered departed this life. Numbers of houseless dogs find shelter among these tombs, and issue forth at day-break in search of food, of which a considerable supply is procured at the barracks. Occasionally a dead horse is thrown out, the dogs are then in high feeding, and whilst one party is engaged at the carcass, videts are stationed round to keep intruders off. The "canine economy" of Constantinople is well known, immense numbers of large brown dogs are allowed to roam at large, and have the undisputed possession of the streets. Each district has a certain number, and woe to the unlucky beast that dares to trespass on the territory of another tribe, as the intruder is immediately attacked by the whole community. These animals subsist on the offal thrown in the street, and the numbers are exactly in proportion to the sustenance the street affords.—At Pera, the greatest jealousy prevails between the wild and houseless dogs of the Turks, and the well-fed hounds of the Franks, which seldom venture to leave the house without their master to protect them.

### *Baboons at the Cape of Good Hope.*

On the hills near Simmons Town, at the Cape of Good Hope (says Lieut. Shipp, in his *Memoirs*,) whole regiments of baboons assemble. These rascals, who stand six feet high, and are most abominable thieves, used to annoy us exceedingly. Our barracks were under the hills, and when we went to parade we were invariably obliged to leave armed men for the protection of our property; and even in spite of this they have frequently stolen our blankets and great coats, or any thing else they could lay their claws on. A poor woman, a soldier's wife, had washed her blanket, and hung it out to dry, when some of these miscreants, who were ever on the watch, stole it, and ran off with it into the hills, which are high and woody. This drew upon them the indignation of the regiment, and we formed a strong party armed with sticks and stones to attack them, with the view of recovering the property, and inflicting such chastisement as might be a warning to them for the future. I was on the advance, with about twenty men, and I made a *detour* to cut them off from caverns, to which they always flew for shelter. They observed my movement, and immediately detached about fifty to guard the entrance, while the others kept their post; and we could distinctly see them collecting large stones and other missiles. One old grey-headed one in particular, who often paid us a visit at the barracks, and was known by the name of Father Murphy, was seen distributing his orders, and planning the attack with the judgment of one of our best generals. Finding that my design was defeated, I joined the *corps de main*, and rushed on to the attack, when a scream from Father Murphy was a signal for a general encounter, and the host of baboons under his command rolled down enormous stones upon us, so that we were obliged to give up the contest, or some of us must inevitably have been killed. They actually followed us to our very doors, shouting in indication of victory, and during the whole night we heard dreadful yells and screaming, so much so that we expected a night attack. In the morning, however, we found that all this fighting had been created by disputes about the division of the blanket, for we saw eight or ten of them with pieces of it upon their backs as old women wear their cloaks. Among the number strutted Father Murphy. These rascals annoyed us day and night; and we dared not venture out unless a party of five or six went together. One morning Father Murphy had the consummate impudence to walk straight into the grenadier barracks, and he was in the very act of purloining a serjeant's regimental coat, when a corporal's guard (which had just been relieved) took the liberty of stopping the gentleman at the door, and secured him. He was a most powerful brute, and, I am persuaded, too much for any single man. Notwithstanding his frequent misdemeanours, we did not like to kill the poor creature; so, first having taken the precaution of muzzling him, we determined on shaving his head and face, and then turning him loose. To this ceremony, strange to say, he submitted very quietly, and, when shaved, he was really an exceedingly good-looking fellow, and I have seen many a 'Blood' in Bond-street not half so prepossessing in his appearance. We then started him up the hill though he seemed rather reluctant to leave us. Some of his companions came down to meet him, but, from the alteration which shaving his head and face had made in him, they did not know him again, and accordingly pelted him with stones and beat him with sticks in so unmerciful a manner, that poor Father Murphy actually sought protection from his enemies, and he in time became quite domesticated and tame. There are many now alive in his Majesty's 22d regiment of foot who can vouch for the truth of this anecdote.

A fellow lately convicted in LONDON, of a series of robberies in an establishment in which he had filled a confidential situation, made some curious disclosures as to the manner in which rogues manage to supply themselves with cha-

stars from persons apparently respectable.—There is, it appears, a set of men, rogues themselves of course, living about the hotels at the west end of the town, under the title of Colonel this, or Captain that, having all the exterior of gentlemen, living and associating as such, keeping their gigs and horses, and supposed to be persons of respectability and character, and these villains, it appears, derive their means of subsistence entirely from giving false characters, to these "servants out of place, *alias* burglars, and the atrocious system is carried on thus:—A "servant out of place" goes to one of these "gentlemen" at the hotel, (for it seems they are all known to each other,) and says he wants a character; the "gentleman" inquires the nature of the situation the applicant wishes to be recommended to, and the rank of the family into which he expects to get introduced, and in proportion to these he makes his charge: for instance, if a character is to be given to a butler, and the family to which he is going is that of a nobleman or person of large fortune, the "gentleman then demands his fee accordingly; if a coachman, so much; a footman, so much; and so on from the butler down to the turnspit, the fee varying in proportion to the situation from 5 shillings up to five guineas; half of this fee must be paid to the "gentleman" on his supplying the written document, and the other half as soon as possible after the situation is obtained by means of it. This document will of course give a 12 months', a five years", or any other character required; and, on inquiry at the hotel whence it is dated, it is found that the person signing it is really stopping there, and is supposed to be a gentleman of independant property, and thus all suspicion is set at rest. Having by these means procured admission into families, these fellows remain in the house and conduct themselves very well, until they become perfectly acquainted with the situation at night of all the valuable property, plate, &c. in the place, and the most easy mode of finding access to it by a burglary; and having thus accomplished the sole object for which they were met there, they purposely make themselves drunk, and commit some excess in order to get turned away, and within a short period from this time the house is sure to be robbed.


# Evening Post.

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Reported for the United States' Gazette.

MAYOR'S COURT, March 29.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Wimes, Charles Smith, David Kendrick and Thomas Davis.

The defendants were some of the gang that broke jail about a month ago.

Mr. Deacon, the keeper, testified, that on the morning when the escape happened, after three o'clock, on the alarm given by the watchman's rattle, he found that one of the bars in the window of room No. 4 had been sawed off, and that 11 out of 33 prisoners, *occupants of one room*, had escaped. Smith, or *Jack Smith*, as he was called, was the chief contriver of it. He was under sentence of twenty-one years, of which he had only served two. Mr. Deacon stated, that Smith *must have been six months or a year preparing the tools to saw the bars with;* and that they were the most complete he ever saw.

Smith worked in a shop by himself, in which there was a great deal of lumber, and among this lumber he is supposed to have secreted his work whenever he heard the foot of a keeper approaching the shop. Near the jail steps was picked up a bag of dubs and keys of such number and variety that they would *open every store in the city* of Philadelphia. This prize the villains lost; it was secured by the keeper.

*Wimer* and *Smith* were arrested near Lancaster; they were armed, and made desperate resistance. *Kendrick* was taken the same day he escaped, almost without an effort; he was a miserable half witted wretch; and *Davis* was taken in New York by the vigilance of the police of this and that city.

The Recorder, in passing sentence, remarked upon the necessity of convincing convicts that they must submit to the law, that all attempts to escape must necessarily add to their punishment; the Court adjudged the two who made resistance, and attempted violence on the persons who pursued them, should undergo an imprisonment for *five years* each, and the other two, *three years* each, after the expiration of their respective sentences. S. Rush, Esq. prosecuting.

The MISSOURI REPUBLICAN, printed at St. Louis, contains this statement of the circumstances supposed to have led to the deplorable death of Mr. JOSEPH H. JONES, of that city; adding that no shade of suspicion ever rested on the deceased, though the real culprit is unknown:—"Upon Mr. Jones' departure for the Atlantic cities, he received a package, said to contain four thousand dollars, from a mercantile house in this city, which was to be delivered, agreeably to directions, to Messrs. Woods & Co. of Pittsburg, or, in case of his ascending the Ohio no farther than Wheeling, he was to leave it with Messrs. Knox & M'Kee, of the latter place. Accordingly, on his arrival at Wheeling, the package was delivered as directed, to Knox & M'Kee, and Mr. Jones proceeded to Philadelphia. Knox & M'Kee gave the package to Captain M'Knight, of the steam boat Waverly, who delivered it to M'Kee, Clark & Co. of Pittsburg. By this house it was handed to Woods & Co. who, on opening the package found it to contain *brown paper*, instead of bank notes."

The annexed is an extract from a letter written by Mr. JONES, three days before his death, to his cousin CHARLES R. JONES, of St. Louis.

"PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1829.

"That is a very strange piece of business about the loss of the $4500 belonging to Scott & Rule. I really don't know what to make of it. Rule was here three days before I went to *New York*, and never mentioned the subject to me, nor gave me the least hint about it; nor had I any idea of it, till I received a letter from W. B. Tyson, of Wheeling, the day before I left New York, informing me of it; and you may judge of my astonishment on receiving the information from him—Rule having never mentioned it. I was in the greatest anxiety of mind until I saw Rule; as soon as I saw him, I took him aside and asked him about it: he said he knew all about it, but did not like to trouble me, as he could not blame me, for Mr. Woods says the parcel was sealed, and had no appearance of having been opened, so that he cannot tell what has become of the money.

"There is one great thing in my favour. I very fortunately took Mr. Tyson with me when I delivered the parcel, and he saw the state it was in. However, it is a very awkward occurrence, to say the least of it. You won't catch me carrying parcels containing money for any person, hereafter."

BREVET APPOINTMENTS.

The Washington papers contain a list of Brevet promotions, among which we notice—

| | |
|---|---|
| General Jessup, | to be Major General. |
| Col. Leavenworth, | Brigadier General. |
| Lieut. Col. A. Cuslis, | Colonel. |
| Major Worth, | Lieut. Colonel. |
| Major Fanning, | Lieut. Colonel. |
| Captain Mountfort, | Major. |
| Captain E. Boardman, | Major. |
| Captain R. L. Baker, | Major. |
| Captain R. H. Barbe, | Major. |

For faithful services during seven successive years.

An order from the Adjutant General's office recites the proceedings of a Court Martial, convened at Jefferson's Barracks on the 28th December last, at which *William Huston* or *Hart*, of the 6th Regiment of Infantry, was arraigned and tried. The first charge against him was for desertion from Jefferson's Barracks in April last; the second for re-enlisting at Natchez in the following May, and receiving part of the bounty, while a deserter; the third for deserting in June from the post at Natchez. To all three the prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be shot.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
17th March, 1829. }

The proceedings of a General Court Martial, (Capt. R. Riley president,) in the case of William Huston, alias William Hart, a private of the United States Army, charged with the crime of desertion, and sentenced to death, has been submitted to the consideration of the President.

The opinion is entertained, that while the conduct of the soldier presents no mitigating circumstances which in a state of war, would demand the interposition of the pardoning power, there is at the same time nothing in it, of a character, which at a period of profound peace requires the punishment of death. *He is therefore pardoned.* But in thus interposing the arm of mercy, between the offender and the law, the President desires it not to be considered as an evidence of his future course. The soldier who voluntarily steps forward to serve his country, and who afterwards, by forsaking her, adds perjury to the abandonment, can have no well-founded claim to mercy; and hence should not expect it. Painful to the feelings as such executions must prove, if a warning of the consequences, so often given, shall fail of effect, mercy must cease to plead, and justice have its way.

By order of the President!

JNO. H. EATON.

The brilliant gas lamp at the corner of Exchange street and Dock square, which for several months past has dispensed its cheerful rays, has, during two or three evenings past, assumed a new and singular appearance. The light is now thrown from six or seven separate tubes, one of which rises perpendicularly from the centre, and the others, bent into a serpentine form, take a horizontal direction from the main shaft, an inch or more below, and are there whirled around with a velocity which makes it difficult to count them.—*Boston Patriot.*

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTED.

We learn that some night last week, a most barbarous attempt was made to assassinate James Dickey, Esq. a highly respectable citizen of Peters township, in this county. The particulars of this act, as near as we are able to collect them from common reports, are, that Mr. Dickey had retired to bed and fallen asleep, from which he was awakened by the wound he received, and although partially deranged by it, made out to alarm the inmates of the house, when it was discovered that some monster in human shape had given him a blow on the side of his head with an *axe*, which was found near the bed with blood on its edge. It appears that Mr. D. had several folds of blankets over his head, which were cut through, and a deep gash inflicted on his head, which would have been fatal but for the blankets—the whole evidencing that the perpetrator of the act deliberately meditated his death. Mr. D. is between 30 and 40 years of age, unmarried, and in affluent circumstances. His recovery is considered doubtful. We do not know that suspicion, of any strength, rests upon any one as the author of the foul deed.—*Chambersburg Republican.*

We learn from the Montpelier Patriot, that Mr. Alden Clark, of Berlin, past a period to his existence on the 11th ult. at about 11 o'clock at night, by hanging himself upon a ladder in his barn. He was about 60 years of age, and was an industrious farmer. He had been to Montpelier village that day, a distance of about 4 miles, and returned in a state of intoxication.—After his return, he had a dispute with a member of his family, which probably arose from his own disordered brain. His death may be set down as one of the baneful effects of intemperance. He has left a wife and several children to mourn his exit.

A young Greek called Joseph Stephanani, whose father fell in a conflict with the Turks, and whose mother and sisters are reduced to the condition of slaves, is at present in Charleston. He is desirous to redeem his mother and sisters from slavery, but unwilling to solicit charity, proposes to publish a work, the proceeds of which he will appropriate to that purpose. "It will be entitled "The Narrative of a Greek in Exile, compiled from the original Manuscripts by a South Carolinian; being a brief account of the sufferings and slavery of Joseph Stephanani, native of Arta in Romelia, now published that he may effect his return to his own country to relieve a suffering family." The volume is in a state of considerable forwardness and will be disposed of at one dollar per copy.

From the New-Orleans Courier of February 9.

SWEARINGEN AND HIS PARAMOUR.

Not long since we published in the Courier an account of the atrocities committed by the modern *Barnwell and Millwood*, in Maryland, whence they fled from justice. It was then thought that they had been arrested in one of the small post towns in Kentucky; but it seems that such was not the case, as he had succeeded in avoiding his pursuers until yesterday, when he was arrested in this city by the vigilant captain and lieutenant of our city guard. He had assumed the name of *Martin*, and when captured, resisted like one in a state of desperation, being armed with a rifle, pocket pistols and a large dagger.

*Swearingen*, it will be remembered, was sheriff of a county in Maryland, and a respectable young man until led astray, and instigated to the murder of his young and lovely wife, by that demon, which had assumed the lovelinst of creation's work,—a young and beautiful woman. The governor of Maryland has offered a reward of $300 for the apprehension of Swearingen, who, on examination before the Mayor, yesterday, confessed that he was the person there described. His partner in iniquity, who has spread a blight on society wherever she passes, like the breath of Upas, or the blast of the desert, was not with him when taken. They were on their way to Texas.

Much curiosity was excited to see one supposed to possess so much of the demon; but on viewing his countenance, so far from exhibiting any diabolical traits, it appears to be "one of those that nature makes by the score, and then turns loose upon the world without setting any particular mark on them."

The jury in the case of Louis Gayarre brought in this morning a verdict of Manslaughter. We understand that the twelve jurors addressed moreover a letter to the Court, recommending from the circumstances of the case, the infliction of the highest penalty of the law. If we mistake not manslaughter is punishable by our statute by imprisonment at hard labour not exceeding twenty years, and a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars.

We are just informed that last evening towards half past ten o'clock, a young gentleman of this city was arrested, in Bourbon, between Maine and St. Ann streets, by two villains, who after robbing him of his pocket book stabbed him with a dagger, which fortunately deviated, and after having pierced his clothes, merely scratched his breast. He succeeded in forcing himself from their hands, and making his escape.

*Petersburg, (Va.) March 26.*—Died, of a mortal wound, on Friday 20th inst. in the 42d year of his age, Mr. Thomas Rose, Constable of Dinwiddie. Mr. Rose, in the discharge of his official duty, had levied an execution on a watch, the property of a certain Capt. Wm. Frazier, of Dinwiddie.—Frazier demanded the watch of Mr. Rose, who refused to give it up before the execution was satisfied, whereupon Frazier shot him in the left breast, and he expired in an instant. The murderer, after depriving a loving wife of her best friend, eleven children of an affectionate parent, and the community of an inestimable citizen, made his escape.

*Loss of the Steamboat Montezuma.*

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Wheeling:—

"*Mississippi River*, March 7.—I have the unpleasant news to inform you of the loss of the steamboat Montezuma, M'Gregor, master, on her trip up from New Orleans to Louisville, and in which I was a passenger. The boat struck a snag in the river, a few miles below Helena, a small settlement in Arkansas, and about seventy-five miles below Memphis. After the boat snagged and was fast sinking, they succeeded in removing her bow into six feet water, and by timely exertion, every passenger, (being in number about one hundred,) landed safely on shore, with most of their baggage, a distance of half a mile from the wreck. It was on the night of 28th February, near the hour of 12 o'clock; it being quite dark, rendered it gloomy beyond description.—The boat is half insured."

GREAT EXPLOSION.—About three weeks ago, Squire ISAAC OTIS, contractor on Section 65 of the Delaware canal, a little below Point Pleasant, made a blast with 4 kegs of gunpowder, about 100 lbs. blew up about 400 cubic yards of solid rock, which was estimated to weigh upwards of 600 tons. It was what was termed a *sand blast*, and is believed to be the greatest blast ever made in this country.

WESTERN STEAM BOATS.—There are no bounds to the enterprise of our emigrating brethern at the West and South. Late accounts from Green Bay, Michigan, inform that they are to have a steam boat running, by the first of June, *from the Big Rockalaw to the portage of the Ouisconsin*, and another during the course of the Summer, *from Green Bay to the Big Rockalaw.* A gentleman from Pennsylvania is now getting the timber ready, and had sent to Pittsburgh for Steam Engines. It is expected, by the line of Steam boats, to transport a great proportion of the Lead made in the Mississippi country, by this route to the eastern markets.

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

The number of arrivals from Europe, at Quebec, during the year 1828, was 554 ships, with British manufactured goods, valued at 916,724*l.* currency; of these 554 ships, 50 subsequently entered at Montreal, and there discharged their cargoes, valued at 445,176*l.* leaving to the 504 ships which discharged at Quebec, cargoes valued only at 471,549*l.* The Montreal Gazette puts down the imports for Quebec, at about 300,000*l.* out of about 917,000*l.* of the whole imports of the province.

*Population of Upper Canada.*—Returns have been made to the parliament of the Upper Province, from which it appears the population of that province is 220,897, viz.: Midland district, 30,960; Western district, 11,972; London district, 19,813; Niagara district, 29,177; Home district, 22,927; Gore district, 31,544; Newcastle district, 13,337; Johnstown district, 18,241; Bathurst district, 29,032; Ottawa district, 3732; Eastern district, 19,130. There are 398,508 acres under cultivation; 1,623,956 acres uncultivated; the rateable property amounts to $3,840,04; the number of horses, 13,848; horned cattle, 75,246; grist and saw mills, 488.

A man is advertised as a curiosity in one of the Montreal papers, who is stated to be 6 feet 4 1-2 inches high; 6 feet 10 inches round the waist, 40 inches round the calf of the leg, and 3 feet 10 inches round the thigh. He is 68 years of age, and weighs upwards of 600 lbs. "He is to remain only a few days in Montreal, on his way to the United States, and thence to Europe."

The Ithaca N. Y. Journal mentions the sudden death of a man named Maloney, steward on board the steamboat Telemachus. He had always borne the character of an industrious and sober man, but having been hunting in the woods, all day, he was induced by the bantering of his companions to drink a quart of raw whiskey, in consequence of which he died. He was 28 years of age, and left a wife and three children.

KIDNAPPING IN NEW-YORK.

Last Monday afternoon, the attention of some gentlemen who happened to be passing near St. Paul's Church, was attracted by the cries of a little girl, which a well dressed woman was dragging by the hand. They made some inquiries of the woman, who stated that she was taking the child home. "She is not taking me home," cried the little girl. "My home is at the corner of Catherine and Herman-streets. My father is J. K. Johnson. I ate dinner at home to-day." The suspicion of the gentlemen were so far excited, that they took her to the house which she had pointed out, and there they found her anxious parents. It seems that the child, who is unusually interesting, and but four years old, was returning from her school in Dover-street, when she was met by the woman, who accosted her with some pleasant words, and promised her a doll if she would accompany her to Chatham-street. To this the child consented, and after walking some distance, was dragged to the spot where she was most opportunely rescued. The father, in the confusion of his joy, neglected to notice the gentlemen who rescued her, and has therefore had no opportunity to express to them his gratitude or to make such inquiries as might lead to the apprehension of the monster.

THE FIVE POINTS.

Among all the stories which are told about this sink of iniquity, two or three facts, which have been communicated to us by an eye-witness, deserve to be mentioned. A respectable Grocer at one of the corners was this morning assaulted in his own store by six or seven of the rabble of this district, before six o'clock in the morning, when no assistance could be called for from the decent inhabitants in the vicinity, and was abused in a most ruffian-like manner. On last Sunday evening, just before dusk, two respectable young men, bakers, were assaulted by a gang called the forty thieves, or highbinders, and maltreated in a similar manner. One of them is confined to his bed still, and the other was much injured. There is no supposable cause for malice, in either of these instances. The genius of the place alone seems to have dictated the outrages; and the perpetrators being outlaws, and not having any fear of the State's Prison before their eyes, must have committed the enormities in mere wantonness. On Monday afternoon, the "Captain" of the "Forty Thieves" knocked down a young man, who appeared to be a countryman, two or three times, apparently from the same mere spirit of wantonness. And we are requested to suggest, as to licensing grog shops in this region, that due care should be taken, when a license is taken away from a person for keeping a disorderly house, it should not be given back to his partner.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

POLICE OFFICE, NEW-YORK, APRIL 1.

*A Canine Constable.*—On Monday night a woman who lives at the corner of Scammel and Henry streets, heard a loud cackling in her henroost, which she presumed arose from depredatory attempt. But there being no man in the house, she felt afraid of going down. A bull dog belonging to the house, however, took upon himself the detection of the rogue. He seized him by the calf of the leg, and held him fast, until the thief himself was forced to cry "watch." —The watch came accordingly, and found the man in the hen-house thus detained by the dog. He was walked off in custody.

A young mulatto named Edward Johnson was caught last night at a late hour, attempting to steal the stair carpet from the entry of No. 31 Dey street. He had loosened the lower part of the carpet by removing the rods. His shoes were left on the outer steps, in order that he might not disturb the family. On being examined this morning at the Police Office, a pack of cards, bearing strong marks of their having been old and faithful servants, and a book of songs and witticisms, were found upon his person. These, according to his own statement, constituted the whole of his earthly property. He was committed for trial.

## LATE FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Early this morning the usual preparations for the opening of Parliament commenced, and were proceeded with till nearly two o'clock, when crowds of people began to assemble at both Houses of Parliament.

At two o'clock, Parliament was opened by his Majesty's Commissioners, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Shaftesbury, Earl Bathurst, and Lord Ellenborough.

The Members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the Bar by the Usher of the Black Rod, and the Commission having been read,

The Lord Chancellor then read the following speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—His Majesty commands us to inform you that he continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, the assurance of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with his Majesty.

"Under the mediation of his Majesty the Preliminaries of a Treaty of Peace between his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and the Republic of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, have been signed and ratified.

"His Majesty has concluded a Convention with the King of Spain for the final Settlements of the Claims of British and Spanish Subjects, preferred under the Treaty signed at Madrid on the 12th March, 1823.

"His Majesty has directed a Copy of this Convention to be laid before you, and his Majesty relies upon your assistance to enable him to execute some of its Provisions.

"His Majesty laments that his Diplomatic relations with Portugal are still necessarily suspended.

"Deeply interested in the prosperity of the Portuguese Monarchy, His Majesty has entered into negociations with the Head of the House of Braganza, in the hope of terminating a state of affairs which is incompatible with the permanent tranquility and welfare of Portugal.

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he has laboured unremittingly to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty of the 6th July, 1827, and to effect, in concert with the Allies, the pacification of Greece.

"The Morea has been liberated from the presence of the Egyptian and Turkish Forces.

"This important object has been accomplished by the successful exertions of the Naval Forces of his Majesty, and of his Allies, which led to a convention with the Pacha of Egypt; and finally, by the skilful disposition and exemplary conduct of the French Army, acting by the command of His Most Christian Majesty on the behalf of the Alliance.

"The troops of his Most Christian Majesty having completed the task assigned to them by the Allies, have commenced their return to France.

"It is with great satisfaction that his Majesty informs you, that during the whole of these operations the most cordial union has subsisted between the forces of the three Powers by sea and land.

"His majesty deplores the continuance of hostilities between the Emperor of Russia, and the Ottoman Porte.

"His Imperial Majesty, in the prosecution of those hostilities, has considered it necessary to resume the exercise of his belligerent rights in the Mediterranean, and has established a blockade of the Dardanelles.

"From the operation of this Blockade, those commercial enterprises of his Majesty's subjects have been exempted, which were undertaken upon the faith of his Majesty's declaration to his Parliament respecting the neutrality of the Mediterranean Sea.

"Although it has become indispensable for His Majesty and the King of France to suspend the co-operation of their forces with those of His Imperial Majesty, in consequence of this resumption of the exercise of His Belligerent Rights, the best understanding prevails between the three Powers in their endeavors to accomplish the remaining objects of the Treaty of London.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*—We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that the Estimates of the current year will forthwith be laid before you.

"His Majesty relies on your readiness to grant the necessary Supplies with a just regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the economy which his Majesty is anxious to enforce in every department of the State.

"His Majesty has the satisfaction to announce to you the continued improvement of the Revenue. The progressive increase in that Branch of it which is derived from articles of internal consumption, is peculiarly gratifying to his Majesty, as affording a decisive indication of the stability of the National resources, and of the increased comfort and prosperity of his People.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*—The State of Ireland has been the object of his Majesty's continued solicitude.

His Majesty laments that, in that part of the United Kingdom, an Association should still exist, which is dangerous to the Public Peace, and inconsistent with the Spirit of the Constitution, which keeps alive discord and ill-will amongst His Majesty's Subjects, and which must, if permitted to continue, effectually obstruct every effort permanently to improve the condition of Ireland.

"His Majesty confidently relies on the wisdom and on the support of his Parliament, and his Majesty feels assured that you will commit to him such powers as may enable his Majesty to maintain his just authority.

"His Majesty recommends, that when this essential object shall have been accomplished, you should take into your deliberate consideration the whole condition of Ireland; and that you should review the laws which impose Civil Disabilities on his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects.

"You will consider whether the removal of those disabilities can be effected consistently with the full and permanent security of our establishments in Church and State, with the maintenance of the Reformed Religion established by Law, and of the Rights and Privileges of the Bishops and of the Clergy of this Realm, and of the Churches committed to their charge.

"These are institutions which must ever be held sacred in this Protestant Kingdom, and which it is the duty and the determination of his majesty to preserve inviolate.

"His Majesty most earnestly recommends to you to enter upon the consideration of a subject of such paramount importance, deeply interesting to the best feelings of his people, and involving the tranquility and concord of the United Kingdom, with the temper and the moderation which will best ensure the successful issue of your deliberations."

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 5.

The Duke of Newcastle begged to know from the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government, after what had this day transpired whether it was his intention to proceed by means of moving for a Committee to take into consideration the disabilities that had been thrown on the Roman Catholics, or whether it was his intention to bring in a bill for the removal of those disabilities.

The Duke of Wellington, in answer, had the honour of informing their Lordships that it was the intention of his Majesty's Government according to the course proposed in his Majesty's Speech, to present to Parliament, in the course of the present Session, a measure for the adjustment of what was called the Roman Catholic Question, not going through a committee. That measure would tend to the removal generally of all the disabilities under which the Roman Catholics laboured, with the exception solely of that which rested on special grounds; it would be accompanied also by other measures, rendered necessary by the removal of those disabilities.

Letters from Adrianople describe the state of the Turkish army as very sickly; similar accounts are contained in the German papers in respect of the army at Shumla.

Prussia is said to be collecting troops upon the borders of Poland, to guarantee the tranquility of that kingdom, during the absence of the Polish army, which it is re-asserted is to be employed in the ensuing campaign against the Turks. Prussia also stipulates with Russia to guard Finland from any encroachment on the part of Swoden.

Great distress has been experienced from the inclemency of the weather, by the poor Swiss emigrants at Havre, on their way to the United States.

It is believed that preparations are making by the Portuguese refugees in England and France, to effect a landing in Portugal, and raise the Constitutional standard, in opposition to Don Miguel, the usurper. It is believed that the American ship James Cropper, has been chartered by the Brazilian Consul at London for this service.

The *savans* deputed by the Institute and the Government to prosecute scientific investigations in Greece were at Toulon, being twenty-six in number, and were to embark in the frigate Cybele. The Government had given particular orders that every facility should be afforded to promoting the civilization of the Greeks.

A Paris article of the 30th January, says—Mr. Hughes Chargé d'Affairs of the United States of America at the court of the Netherlands, had a private audience of The King at Brussels, on the 21st inst, when he had the honour to deliver two letters from the President, John Quincy Adams, one containing congratulations upon the birth of a Princess, daughter of Prince Frederick; and the other concerning the arbitration which his Majesty is called to exercise between the United States and England, for fixing the North East bounds of the United States contiguous to the English settlements.

According to correct rumor, four regiments of infantry and artillery will remain in the Morea for the present year, with sufficient fortifications to put the place in a situation of defence, and that it will be evacuated in the fall.

All our advices from Candia represented the island as in a deplorable condition; they only speak of massacre and pillage. It is high time the Allied Powers interfere and put a stop to such proceedings, and cause the Turks and Egyptians to evacuate the island, as was done in the Morea.

The Journal du Havre of the 2d February, contains a table of prices regulating the exportation and importation of grain, conformably to the laws of the 16th July, 1819, and 4th of July, 1821. From these tables it appears that all kinds of grain can be imported into the third and fourth divisions, and rye only into the second division.

According to letters of the 23d ult. from Vienna, the sole object of the Count de Maniewicz's journey to London is to declare to the British Cabinet that unless the Porte admits the free navigation of the Black Sea, and consents to pay large indemnities for the expenses of the war, Russia will not accept the mediation of any power to treat for peace, and that she is fully prepared to resume hostilities with greater vigour than ever. The Court of Vienna, it is added, has received a communication to this effect.

The last Lisbon date is of Jan. 17th. The police were all engaged in tearing down placards abusing Don Miguel, with which the walls were covered.

The plague at Calavrita has created serious apprehensions in the army. It was brought by a young Albanian woman. After her death her brothers opened a large portmanteau containing her clothes and all of them died on the following day. The inhabitants immediately burnt the house, and put under quarantine the part of the town in which it was situated. The frost having commenced, the malady disappeared."

DISTURBANCE AT ST. MARK'S CHURCH.—St. Mark's Church, Clerkenwell, on Sunday evening last, exhibited a scene at once disgraceful to those concerned, and painful to the feelings of those who witnessed it. It appears that the Rev. Mr. Mortimer, the officiating minister, being desirous that those of his hearers who are not renters of pews should be accommodated with seats earlier than had heretofore been the custom, (the conclusion of the second lesson,) gave out a few Sundays since, that such pews as were not occupied by their owners at five minutes after the commencement of the service, should be immediately filled up. Acting on this notice, a respectable party had let themselves into a front pew in the gallery. But the owners of the pew arriving soon after, and not feeling satisfied at being thus excluded, applied to the churchwardens, who immediately represented to the intruders the necessity of withdrawing. The request being disregarded, the beadle was desired to remove them. They, however, still resisted; and the situation being unfortunately a most conspicuous one, the noise attracted the notice of the congregation; a person in the middle aisle most indecorously called out "Shame! shame!" and several others hissed, and seconded his clamour. The offending party thus encouraged, continued to resist the authorities opposed to them, the service was stopped, several ladies fainted, and an indescribable scene of confusion ensued, which would doubtless have completely put an end to the service of the evening, if the Rev. Mr. Mortimer had not, with much firmness and presence of mind (though evidently labouring under extreme agitation,) placed himself on the steps of the communion table, and with great earnestness supported the authority of the churchwarden, and requested the party to withdraw. Order being thus restored, the service proceeded without interruption.—*Morning Advertiser.*

REHEARSAL OF THE TRAGEDY OF DOUGLAS.—The *Edinburgh Evening Post* mentions, that this tragedy was first rehearsed in the Canongate, at lodgings occupied by Mrs. Sarah Ward, one of Digge's company, and the following was the cast of the piece on the occasion:—*Lord Randolph*, Dr. Robertson, Principal, Edinburgh; *Glenalvon*, David Hume, Historian; *Old Norval*, Dr. Carlyle, Minister of Musselburgh; *Douglas*, John Home, the author; *Lady Randolph*, Dr. Fergusson, Professor; *Anna* (the maid,) Dr. Blair, Minister, High Church. The audience that day, besides Mr. Digges and Mrs. Sarah Ward, were the Right Hon. Lord Elibank, Lord Milton, Lord Kames, Lord Monboddo (the two last were then only lawyers,) the Rev. John Steel and William Home, ministers. The company (all but Mrs. Ward) dined afterwards at the Grisken Club, in the Abbey. The rehearsal (remarks the journalist) must have been conducted with very great secrecy; for what would the Kirk, which took such deep offence at the composition of the pious by one of its ministers, have said to the fact, of no less than four of these being engaged in rehearsing it, and others attending the exhibition. The circumstance of the gentle *Anna* having been personated by "Dr. Blair, Minister of the High Church," is droll.

FALKIRK.—LARGE EEL!—On Thursday last, two boys who were wandering about Grangemouth harbour, where an old vessel has long lain half buried in the mud, were surprised to discover what appeared to them to be an immense sea serpent, firmly jammed between the planks, and furiously lashing about its enormous tail. As the tide had receded, a seizure was boldly determined on, but no little difficulty and address were requisite to secure his *eelship*.—They eventually succeeded, and got it hauled on shore, and after its throat was cut, it was so tenacious of life that it moved for four hours. It proved to be a Conger eel, of the unusual length of 6 1-2 feet by about two feet in circumference, and weighing four stone four and a half pounds imperial. This is probably the largest fish of the sort that was ever taken so far up the Frith.—*Scotsman.*

At Baroach, in the East Indies, there is a species of Alms House for aged and diseased animals; not only for apes, pearocks, &c. which are considered sacred, but also for horses, dogs, cats, birds, and even for insects. These last are placed in little boxes and fed with vegetables, rice, &c. The establishment possesses considerable landed property, and is kept up by the Bramins, who derive a large income from it.

## EPITOME OF NEWS.

On Saturday, the Supreme Court decided that females are not entitled to vote at elections for rectrymen of St. Paul's Church.

On Monday afternoon, eight boys escaped from the House of Refuge, having broken through one of the cellar windows. Three were apprehended this morning, and have been again placed in the house.

Deaths in Philadelphia last week—adults 23—children 46—total 74. 14 died of consumption.

There were 28 deaths in Baltimore during the week ending on the 31st—males 15—females 13—6 died of consumption.

The New York City Inspector reports the death of 95 persons during the past week—24 men, 23 women, 31 boys and 15 girls.—32 died of consumption.

It is proposed to use Monticello place, the residence of the late Mr. Jefferson, as a school house for boys.

A writer in a Boston paper is seriously labouring to prove that neither the starching of a collar, the tie of a cravat, the brilliancy of a breast pin, the cut of a garment, nor the *justification*, as a printer would say, of the hair, indicates the *gentleman*.

It is said that the Bunker Hill monument will be the highest of the kind in the world, and only below the Egyptain Pyramids. Its height is to be 220 feet, weighing nearly 7000 tons of granite. It will cost $50,000 to build it up.

On the 24th ult. the valuable grist and saw mill, of John L. Johnson, on Paxon's Island, in the river Delaware, near Prattsville, were, with their contents, consumed by fire. The fire it is said was communicated by the stove pipe.

At least twelve thousand deaf and dumb persons are scattered throughout France.

A petition has been presented to the Senate of Pennsylvania, to obtain a law prohibiting the execution of criminals in public.

The ravages made by the wars of the Revolution and of the Empire upon the population and wealth of France, have been estimated, according to M. Dupin, at 2,000,000 men, and 2,664,000,000 dollars.

The following notice is to be seen in the window of a cottage near Plymstock, England:—"I ———, Parish Clerck, Exmary Seargeant, Smith, lacheth young Gerls and Boays to rule and rite; taketh in mole candles, shugar plumbs, rish lites, combs, mole traps, mouse traps, spring guns, and all other awestmeates; teeth distracted, Bild drawn, blisters, pils, mittens maid, Hen nails and horses shoed, hepsomesalts, and corns cut, and all other things on reasonable terms.—N. B. And also my Misses goes out has man midwife in the cheapest way possible.

Fresh shad were sold at Alexandria, on Monday, at 18 1-2 and 25 cents.

On Friday night, at Norfolk, a gentleman was assaulted by two men, apparently Spaniards or Portuguese. He knocked one down, and engaged the other, when both took to their heels.

At New-York, on Monday afternoon, there was so thick a fog that difficulty was experienced in finding the wharf for the steam-boats, from Brunswick.

Baron Rothschild is said to have bought, for 2,500,000 francs, *the fine* estate and extensive forests formerly owned by Fouché.

The Boston Copper Company has caused a full peal of church bells to be cast.

The hon. Edward Livingston, accompanied by several professional gentlemen from Philadelphia, has arrived in Harrisburg.

A late London paper says—The new judge's wig is so full that he is called in court "Bushy Park."

In a New York paper of Wednesday morning, nine masquerades, and two fancy dress balls are advertised. At several a gentleman and two ladies are admitted for a dollar.

At a consistory held at Rome, in December last, eight Prelates were elevated to the dignity of Cardinals.

A copy of the first edition, printed by Aldus, at Rome, in 1590, of the Bible of Sextus V. suppressed by Gregory XIV. was recently sold, in London, for sixty guineas, to an eminent collector.

Clara Fisher took a benefit, at Charleston, on the 23d. The receipts are said to have exceeded 1300 dollars.

In consequence of some complaints, the Post Master of Boston has received orders from Washington to despatch all newspapers deposited in his office, 15 minutes before the regular departure of the mail.

Notes of the denomination of one dollar, on the Camden Bank, altered to those of five and ten dollars are in circulation.

The following toast was drunk at Catskill on the 22d of February:—*Washington and Lafayette.* The heroes who reduced the value of a Crown, in this country, to one dollar and ten cents.

The citizens of Wilmington, Del. are using exertions to establish a steam ferry between that place and the Jersey shore opposite.

The Boston Courier states that a poor drunken fellow has been committed to jail, being unable to pay a fine of one dollar for stealing newspapers in the vicinity of Chatham-street.

A writer in the Lynchburg Virginian, says the true cause why literature does not flourish in Virginia, is, that few gentlemen attend the exhibitions and examinations in the seminaries of learning.

The Key West Register states that some cattle had been raised on the Island, which were equal to those raised on the main land. Sheep lose their wool, but the mutton is pronounced excellent. Swine thrive remarkably well.

Thomas Baily, a cooper, in Kingston, U. C. killed his wife on the 7th inst. while she was intoxicated. It was found difficult to obtain evidence on the coroner's inquest, which was held three days; and the witnesses prevaricated so much that two of them were sent to prison, before the truth could be got out of them.

At the close of the performances at the Circus in Augusta, Georgia, on the 12th inst. a horse, valued at $60, was to be drawn by lottery. The admittance to the horse was 75 cents, with a number in the lottery gratis.

The Clinton and Kenhawa steamers, from Virginia, touched at Cincinnati, on the 7th inst. on their way down the Ohio River, the former for Louisville, Ky. with cash about one hundred slaves on board, for the market below.

Jean Baptiste Marcoux and David Lefebvre, rope dancers, have been convicted of sacrilege at Montreal, in stealing silver and gold lace and fringe from the church of Longueil, in January last. They were first suspected because the dresses in which they danced became more and more splendid, every day.

We learn from Washington that the President has entirely recovered from the slight indisposition with which he was afflicted a few days ago.

At the term of the Court of Common Pleas, held last week in Ipswich, Conn. for the County of Essex, a schoolmaster was indicted for an assault and battery upon one of his scholars, by beating him with a cart rope until he fainted.

In 1810, the consumption of Cotton in Great Britain was 428,500 bales; in 1822, 536,000; in 1825, 950,950; in 1827, 662,900; and 1828, 742,700. By this statement, it appears that the consumption has nearly doubled within the last ten years. When 35 years ago, Mr. Jay made his treaty with Great Britain, Cotton was not enumerated among the articles produced in or exported from the United States.

The Legislature of Maine, at its last session, passed a law authorizing the assessors at the annual town meetings in March or April, to abate three dollars of the highway tax of any inhabitant who shall exhibit satisfactory evidence of his exclusively using, on the public roads, only such cart wheels as have rims or fellies not less than seven inches in width.

It is said, in the Mathe Eagle, that 5000 dollars will repair all the damage on the Juniata line of the Canal. The ice flood was the highest and most rapid that has occurred in the last eighteen years.

The number of manufacturing companies in Massachusetts is 236.

The friends of Ireland, in New-Orleans have transmitted to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. for the use of the Catholic Association, a bill of Exchange for £319 6s. 3d. sterling.

Counterfeit $10 notes of the Bank of Delaware are in circulation.

Mr. Secretary Van Buren arrived in Washington City on Friday afternoon last week.

Potatoes are now selling at $1,25 per bushel in Baltimore.

The Huntsville Alab. Advocate says—"A man by the name of Joseph H. Gray, was shot with a rifle in this vicinity on Saturday last, by another man whose name is James P. Nowlin.—The wound caused his death instantly."

All the stores on the lower floor of the Providence R. I. Arcade, except 6, were leased on the 10th inst. at the rent of $220 for the long rooms, and $150 for the others; several rooms in the upper stories have also been leased. It is expected to be a place of great resort, especially for the ladies.

One citizen of New York, having sued another citizen of the same state for an old debt, and brought the action before the *Court of King's Bench in Canada*—the defendant pleaded that he had taken the benefit of the N. York Insolvent laws. The Judge decided that the plea was good on the principle, that "discharge from debt in the country where that debt was contracted, is a discharge every where."

A Paris paper says, that, on the 30th of November last, a shower of stones fell, during two hours, in the town of Port Santa Maria. They were as large as eggs, and lay four feet deep in the streets.

The Common Council of New York are said to entertain the project of enlarging their City Hall, by adding a centre building, to face Broadway; the present City Hall, with a similar building to be erected, to form the wings.

Liquid ink being inconvenient for exportation, the mode of preparing it in powder was discovered, in 1735, by Richard Walkden, a stationer on London bridge.

The amount paid by the gaming houses of New-Orleans, to the revenue, is stated to be $80,000 per annum.

It is believed the legislature of Pennsylvania will not adjourn before the 21st of April.

Achille Murat, the son of Joachim Murat, late King of Naples, is a candidate for a seat in the Legislative council of Florida, at the next election.

The Rain that fell last month, as shown by the Guage kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital, amounted to 2.87 inches.

The provincial parliament of Upper Canada was prorogued on the 20th ultimo. An address from the House to the King was adopted, setting forth the removal of Judge Willis as a high-handed outrage, and praying his Majesty to give him some more exalted appointment.

The Macon Telegraph, relates that there is an old gentleman living in Monroe county, Georgia, aged 104 years, who oversees his farm, works, reads without spectacles, hears well, retains most of his teeth, is married to his third wife and has 18 or 20 children, the youngest not yet fourteen years old!

The limits of the contemplated "*City of Rochester*," N. Y. are considerably larger than those of the present corporation, embracing about 10 square miles.

It is stated that "such are the advantages we owe to mechanical arts, that one man can do in the present day what, four centuries ago, would have required *one thousand men*."

The Ellsworth, Me. Courier says that a single individual has made a memorandum of 2,562 horn cattle, 1,029 sheep, and 33 horses, which have passed that village during the year, on their way to New Brunswick.

Rochester, N. Y. has, in the short space of 12 years, outstripped all the towns in the state, excepting Albany, which has been settled upwards of one hundred and fifty years. Rochester is now the pride of the West.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the proprietors of the unredeemed six per cent. stock of 24th March, 1814, amounting to $9,789,722 92, that it will be paid upon the surrender of the certificates, on the 1st of July next.

Editors of Newspapers, who have transmitted their papers to the Treasury Department, are requested by a notice from the Department, to forward their accounts to the first of May next, and to observe, that, after that time, no paper will be paid for, without a special subscription.

The Salem Mass. Observer, states that the peach trees in that vicinity have suffered so much from the ice, which encrusted them a few weeks ago, that there is no prospect of their yielding any fruit the coming season.

The N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser says—Doctor Scudder on Thursday brought into our office a young man for whom he has within a few days inserted a *false eye*; and of many persons present, no one could distinguish with certainty the artificial from the natural eye.

While Marshal Villars was dying in his bed, at Turin, he was informed that the Duke of Berwick had been killed by a cannon shot before Philipsburgh. "That man," he exclaimed, "had always more luck than I."

Enough relates to the quantity which one wishes to have—sufficient relates to the use that is to be made of it. The covetous man never has enough altho' he may have much more than sufficient.

A Cherokee residing eight miles from Carrol County, was obliged one night to be absent with his family. During his absence, some of his white neighbours came, and robbed him of every thing he possessed in his house, not even leaving his feather-bed. Now, there is no way, according to the laws of Georgia, in which this poor Cherokee can obtain justice. Why? Because no Indian can be a witness or a party in any Court created by the constitution or laws of that state.

Extensive beds of coal, and of iron ore have been discovered in Tioga county, Pa. near the New York boundary.


# The Post.

## PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1829.


TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The great length of *The Femicide* will for some time prevent its insertion. As it has merit we shall give it to the public as soon as we can find room.

The lines by S; "A Servant Girl," may be good enough considering the circumstances, but are entirely unfit for publication.

Many thanks to the "Milford Bard" for his kind letter, and the contributions it covers. They shall be duly attended to.

*A Fragment*, F. M. H., is carelessly written. It needs great revision.

We are sorry we cannot oblige a P. C.

*Sonnet to a Star*, Senex, next week.

*Poverty*, wants smoothness.

We have mislaid the solution referred to by *L.*

*Address to the Moon*, Rural Bard, wont do. It wants all the requisites of poetry.

We have received another communication from the *Jersey Bard*. We like this writer—he is so candid and agreeable; and if he ever visits this city we shall be glad to see him at our office. His *Poetry*, as he calls it, will be found in our *Olio* next week.

### MASQUERADES.

The rage for this species of amusement seems to have increased beyond all precedent in New York. Seven are advertised for one week, one of which, it is said, is to be modelled on the plan of the great carnival of Venice. These, however, are not the only amusements which the refinement of modern taste has introduced. We observe a *Bull Fight!!!* advertised at Tammany Hall, to which it is stated the price of admission for LADIES will be fifty cents!

In common with all who have any regard for the morals of the community, we cannot but regret the existence of these practices,—we ought rather, perhaps, to say abuses. The common decencies of life are, in many cases, outraged; the ears of females who are, or ought to be, from their situation in life, of delicate feelings and manners, are grossly violated by the vilest language; and improprieties of various kinds are committed under the sanction and safeguard of a mask which cannot but lead to dangerous consequences. With the amusements of a people, or of individuals, so long as they are confined within proper bounds, no one, certainly, has a right to interfere; but when, from their very nature, vice must follow, we think all good men are bound to assist in suppressing them. To think of averting the course of masquerades and bull fights, in the absence of legislative enactment, is, however, preposterous.—Managers of theatres will consult their own interests in preference to the safety of the public morals; and while this continues to be the case, their wardrobes are at the disposal of all who choose to pay for them; and men, apprehensive of neither pecuniary penalty or disgrace, will pursue what they conceive to be their pleasure, even at the expense of their better feelings.—Something, therefore, must be done by the law, for in this way only can a remedy be found, and we think the sooner the better.

We concur heartily in the subjoined extracts from the *Boston Gazette*. Nothing, surely, can be more ridiculous than the affectation of sentiment alluded to by the writer, and we wish that the great mass of youthful poets who are constantly harping upon this theme, would call in a little reflection to their aid whenever they take the subject in hand. It is pleasant, no doubt, to dwell in imagination upon the happy fortune of those who are called away from the enjoyment of all things earthly at an early stage of their existence, but we question whether many could be found, who would be willing to forego, in their own proper persons, the dreariness of this cold world (as they term it) for the still greater dreariness of the silent grave. Lord Byron, it is true, a great authority with the rhyming race, has talked of

> "the doom,
> "Heaven gives its favourites, early death."

but we prefer the common sense of the annexed paragraphs, even to his dicta.

"It is the fashion of the day, or rather it is the fashion of the poetasters and small tale tellers, who may be called the literary Sir Foplings of the day, to affect a weariness of life and a longing for a sudden approach to those beautiful realms of paradisaical happiness, which are promised as the reward of such as work out their salvation with fear and trembling, and which these balladmongers seem to think can be purchased *for a song*. They talk of the blessed fortune of those who are cut down in the spring time of life, full of feeling and affection, with capacities for enjoyment unblasted—with the hopes of love, and the dreams of romance, unchilled and undispelled, as if they themselves were ready and willing to lay down "the burthen of existence," as they affect to call it, and to die like martyrs—to ennui.

* * * * *

A prudent care of health is our duty. Love of life should induce us to no further sacrifice. To this effect we may justly encourage thoughts of the imperfections of our present existence. But to be harping constantly upon the pleasure of early death—the absolute tastelessness of life—the elevation of a spirit too pure for the earth, where God placed it, is as disgusting as it is unreasonable.

### GOLD MINES.

From the annexed extract of a letter, from a respectable farmer at *Charlotte, N. C.*, it will be perceived that the number of Gold Mines, in that State, is found to be daily increasing.—What profit may ultimately be derived, from those speculations, we cannot at present conjecture; but we think it will be a long time before much can be made out of them. They have, however, our best wishes for their success.

"I am in hopes, in the course of a little time, the celebrity of our *Gold Mines* will contribute to the credit of our state, and particularly to the distressed situation of Mecklenburg farmers. Every farmer in the neighborhood of this village, that has a little barren hill on his plantation, is sure to find gold, the sign of gold is by its having white flint rock on it, so that when a farmer finds one of these on his land, what he formerly asked $500 for, he will ask as many thousands, and actually gets it. There are several rich companies from the north and south, and even foreigners, who are very busy purchasing. They are working by steam, horse and water power, to pretty good advantage."

On Saturday last, died at Harrisburgh, Pa., WM. E. LEHMAN, Esq. for many years a representative of this city, in the legislature of the State.

Since the year 1817, Mr. Lehman has been known as the able, ardent and devoted champion, of the great cause of Internal Improvement, and the result of his labours has been highly creditable to himself, and useful to the State. His public services and private worth endeared him to all who knew him, and his loss will be long felt and deeply lamented.

### MR. JOHNSON'S REPORT.

Mr. J. Marot, of this city, has published, in handsome form, suitable for framing, the able report of Mr. Johnson, of the Senate, on the subject of Sunday Mails. This valuable document, which comprises many striking truths, and presents a comprehensive view of the subject under consideration, should be in the possession of every citizen; and we, therefore, recommend Mr. Marot's publication to general patronage. It is neat, well ornamented, and elegant, and will make a suitable addition to the drawing-room or study. The price is only fifty cents per copy.

### THE DRAMA.

Several debutants have lately appeared at the Walnut Street Theatre. Among these the only one whose performance has been such as to require particular notice, is a young gentleman of this city, who made his first bow a few nights since in *Michael*, in the play of William Tell. Possessing a good person, a pleasant voice, variety of manner, correct reading and considerable stage tact, he will, if he is properly careful, and does not grasp at too much, become a respectable performer. We hear he has a short engagement.

Clara Fisher has had an uncommonly successfully engagement at Charleston, S. C. The proceeds of her benefit netted near $1300. The newspaper critics there are generally in raptures with her, and she seems to have "won golden opinions from all sorts of men."

Miss Kelly is playing at Walnut Street. There is but little apparent difference from what she was when here last.

We understand that the Chesnut Street Theatre, under the management of Messrs. PRATT & WEMYSS, will open in the course of the ensuing week. The interior has been greatly altered—newly painted, and decorated in a beautiful and novel manner.—The managers have been at a great expense to render the old house worthy of the support it has so long enjoyed.

We understand that AARON J. PHILLIPS, Esq. of this city, who has taken the Arch street Theatre, will open the same very soon, with a choice company. The interior of this Theatre has been remodelled, and in point of convenience, and elegance of decoration, is not surpassed in the Union. Report speaks very favorably of Mr. Phillips's skill as a manager, and unimpeached private worth; we cordially wish him success.

The depth of rain, as indicated by the rain guage kept by the Subscriber in Coates street, No. 132, was in

| | |
|---|---|
| January, | 6 00 inches. |
| February, | 5 25 |
| March, | 5 09 |

JONATHAN COLLOM.

The following is the amount of duties paid by the undermined Auctioneers, for the last quarter.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. F. Allen & Co. | $6,027 89 |
| Gillingham, Mitchell & Co. | 6,030 97 |
| Gill, Ford & Co. | 4,464 07 |
| Jennings & Thomas, | 3,714 79 |
| Lippincott & Richards, | 3,695 56 |
| Graham & Mandeville, | 1,488 47 |
| Bowen & Richards, | 1,037 76 |
| M. Thomas, | 642 72 |
| T. B. Freeman & Son, | 354 28 |
| J. B. Grant, | 231 01 |
| S. D. Sagers & Co.* | 135 54 |
| Total, | $18,729 50 |

* The amount paid by S. D. Sagers & Co. is for one month, since the dissolution of Partnership of Grant & Sagers.

The pilot boat in which Stephenson was taken to New York, returned to Savannah on the 23d. An officer was despatched to arrest her captain. The boat weighed anchor and went down the river.

At the village of Watertown, New York, water has been obtained by boring to the depth of 126 feet. A tube inserted discharges 30 gallons per minute.

In the Baltimore market on Wednesday there was a fine supply of shad, and hundreds of the largest were sold at fifty cents a piece.

The Insolvent court took place on the 1st inst. There were 153 applicants. Of this number 105 were discharged without opposition; 48 were opposed. The opposed cases were taken up on Wednesday by Judge King and Ferguson, and 42 were disposed of before night.

On Wednesday evening last, between seven and eight o'clock, some daring villain broke out a pane of glass in the front Store window of Mr. Nicholas Le Huray, Sen. No 160 North Second street, and stole therefrom a new Silver French Watch and Gold Seal, and several other articles not recollected. Watch-makers and Pawn-brokers are requested to stop them, if offered for sale.

The first spring races of the New York Association for the improvement of the breed of horses, will take place on the 12th of May. First day's purse, $600—second, $400—third $250.

The water was let into the Schuylkill Canal, at Pottstown, Pa. on Sunday last; it is expected that the Canal will be in fine order in a few days, if the weather keeps moderate.

The venerable Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke, died at Salem, Mass. on Wednesday evening, at about six o'clock, in the hundred and first year of his age. The bells of all the churches in that town were tolled on the same evening as a token of respect to the memory of the universally beloved and venerated patriarch.

A company for the cultivation of the vine, with a capital of $12,000, has been incorporated by the legislature of Maryland at its recent session—it was to go into operation on the first of the present month.

One of the greatest attractions now in New York, is an exhibition of Indian ceremonies and customs at Peale's Museum, by a party of young Indians, in which the celebrated Red Jacket takes an active part.

The ice at Hudson, had become so weak on Monday that no one ventured to cross the river upon it. Passengers, however, arrived within four miles of that place the same day on the ice from Albany.


### SCHOOL BOOKS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and TEACHERS will be supplied with most of the School Books in common use, at auction prices, on application at

S. POTTER'S,

No. 253 Market, opposite Decatur street.

april 4—tf

### This Day is Published,

AT J. Dobson's, Agent, No. 108 Chesnut street, the Philadelphia Monthly Magazine: devoted to General Literature and the Fine Arts, new series, No. 6—Vol: 1, for April, 1829.

CONTENTS.

The Modern Drama.—Christmas.—Thoughts on Fools, Chapter 3.—Poetry: Washington at prayer—Progress of Literature in Pennsylvania. No. 4.—A Few Days at Washington.—Poetry: The End of the World.—The Scenes of Metaphysics.—The Rash Promise.—Poetry.

april 2—tf.


## MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. *Force*, Mr. JEREMIAH SOUDER, to Miss LOUISA RUSSELL, all of this city.

At Friends' meeting house, Cheery street, JACOB JONES, to RACHEL, daughter of David Jones, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 26th inst. by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, JOHN H. DOBERT, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Henry Meyers, all of this city.

On Thursday afternoon, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. JEREMIAH BERRILL, of Montgomery county, to Miss CATHARINE REED, of this city.

Near Robbstown, Pa. on Wednesday, the 18th ult. Mr. DANIEL M'CURDY, formerly of this city, to Miss MARY ROSS.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Daniel Higbee, Mr. GIDEON MAPLES, Merchant, of Milton, Del. to Mrs. SARAH COTTINGHAM, daughter of Mr. Mark Burton, Merchant, near Millsborough, Del.

On Sunday evening, the 29th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, Mr. ABRAHAM HOMAN, of this city, to Mrs. JANE TAYLOR, of Penn Township.

In Fairhaven, Conn. on Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Kelton, Mr. WILLIAM STEELE, of Philadelphia, to Miss RUTH C. ROGERS, of Fairhaven.

## DIED.

On Thursday evening, the 2d inst. Mr. BENTLY FOUDRAY, in the 25th year of his age. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 74 Arch street, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

On Thursday morning, the 2d inst. Mr. CHRISTOPHER RILEY, in the 29th year of his age.

On Fourth day, at 1 o'clock, P. M. SARAH BICKHAM, widow of the late Thomas Bickham, of the district of Southwark, aged 57 years.

On Saturday, the 28th ultimo, of Pulmonary Consumption, Mr. JOHN WILLIAM STECKER, in the 24th year of his age.

On Friday evening week, JOHN B. PALMER.

On the 25th inst. at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, on his return home from Europe, LAWSON SHEEPSHANKS, in the 21st year of his age.

On Thursday the 26th inst. after a lingering illness, MARY ANN COLES, daughter of William Coles.

On Monday morning, about 4 o'clock, EMMA CLARK, daughter of David Clark, aged 6 years.

On the 30th inst. of Consumption, HENRY CLAY, son of Joseph Breidenbaugh, aged 4 months, named after that distinguished Statesman, Henry Clay, the Father of the American System.

On Saturday evening, Mrs. MARY BROWN.

On Saturday morning, 28th inst. JAMES S. HUBER, Esq. of the Northern Liberties, in the 42d year of his age.

On Saturday morning last, after a short but severe illness, Mr. PATRICK LLOYD, son-in-law of the late Bernard Byrne, Esq. deceased.

On Saturday morning, WILLIAM TROTH, in the 51st year of his age.

On Sunday evening, Mrs. CATHARINE SAVOY, in the 42d year of her age.

Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Mr. JOHN HALL, in the sixty-third year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, 1st April, after a lingering illness, Mr. JAMES THOMSON, aged 35.

On Tuesday morning, the 31st ult. Mr. MATTHEW RILEY.

At Pensacola, on the 8th March, JAMES R. LARDNER, of the U. S. Navy, in the 21st year of his age.

At Burdeaux, on the 23d of January, Mrs. BEASLEY, wife of Reuben G. Beasley, Consul of the United States at Havre.

At her residence in Chippawa Township, Beaver county, Penn on the 29th ult. Mrs. TERRISSA OSMON, wife of Capt. William B. Osmon, formerly of this city, in the 43d year of her age. In the death of this amiable woman, a husband and a large family of children have sustained an irreparable loss, and society a valuable member. Mrs. Osmon was a member of the first Baptist Church in this city for several years. She was a humble and pious christian, an affectionate wife, and a tender mother. She bore her afflictions with meekness and submission.—In her extremities, she was frequently heard to exclaim, "Oh! thy God, not my will but thine be done."—She had a humble and confidential reliance on the merits of her Redeemer, for she tasted of the word of God. The sting and terror of Death were extracted from her soul through the influence of grace, and she was enabled to sing the triumphant song, "Oh! death where is thy sting, Oh! grave where is thy victory."—Her happy soul has taken its flight from this world, where sin and sorrow grows, and has entered the pearly gates of the New Jerusalem, where no chilling wind or poisonous breath can reach, and where sickness and sorrow, pain and death, are felt no more.

On the evening of the 24 inst. at the house of his son-in-law, the Rev. Wm. M'Calla, General SAMUEL FINLEY, of Ohio. The congregation, friends and acquaintances of the family, and their fellow-citizens in general, are requested to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock, to-morrow afternoon, the 4th inst. from No. 59 Gaskill street, without further notice. A few days longer would have completed the 77th year of him who has left us; of course he lived before our National Revolution, through the whole of which patriotic struggle he toiled with unexceptionable fidelity and bravery, and commanded a triumphant battalion of veterans at the close. Notwithstanding the temptations and exposures of a military life, he was remarked for his uniform abstinence from profanity, obscenity, intemperance, and every concomitant vice. Not forgetting the principles of his youth, he commanded one of the regiments of hasty volunteers, called to the North West by General Harrison, during the last war. After living long in Ohio, as a useful and exemplary elder, in the Associate Reformed Church, he and Mrs. Finley visited their children in Philadelphia, in October, 1828, expecting to return, with divine permission, in the following spring. But his heavenly father was pleased to take him to a happier home. He was early taught the way to heaven, as were very many of his pious relatives. Among these, his uncle, Dr. Samuel Finley, President of Princeton College, from whom he was named, was a bright ornament—endeavoring to follow so good an example. General Finley was very remarkable for a prayerful study, and correct knowledge of the Scriptures, and a conscientious discharge of every christian duty. After providence had made use of medical skill, to remove from his system almost every malady under which it had labored, he was at last taken away by the weakness of age. He fell sweetly asleep in Jesus, after being confined to bed only two days, during which time, he frequently expressed his faith in his Divine Redeemer, and his hope of Salvation, through his atoning blood. May the reader live such a life, and die such a death, through the help of the divine comforter. By the kind invitation of the Trustees of the 8th Presbyterian (formerly the Associate Reformed,) Church, his remains will be deposited in their Church Yard, in Spruce street, by the side of their late venerable elder, Dr. Robert Patterson, of learned and pious memory.

### OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on Wednesday morning, the 25th ult at his residence in Portsmouth, Va. Mr. EDWARD DUNN, aged thirty-nine years, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, after a painful illness of three months, which he bore with christian fortitude. He ever bore the character of an indulgent master, and an affectionate father. He has left behind to a disconsolate wife and infant child to lament his loss, and who deplore his premature death with the most poignant grief, besides a large circle of friends who feel the loss of a companion and friend. But dear wife, child, sister and friends, dry your tears and compose your spirits, for the husband, father, brother and friend, whom you regret has left you only for a short time, after which you may meet him where the blast of adversity cannot come, and where the sorrows of the human heart are known no more.

NOTICE.—Mr. FULLER will deliver a sermon to-morrow evening, at the Universalist Church, in Callowhill street, embracing the doctrines of total depravity, original sin, the vicarious sufferings of Christ, infinite sin, particular election and reprobation, free agency, &c., the same being requested and intended for publication.


### Plain Goods for Friends.

PLAIN and Satin bordered white Norwich Shawls; 7-8 and 8-4 Merino do.; 7-4 and 8-4 plain white Nankin Crape do.; plain colored Gros de Naps and Florences, Levantines and other Silks, all colors; superior white Crape Aerophane, for Caps and Ridkls; 4-4 and 6-4 plaid Bobbinets; 4-4 and 5-4 plain colored Silk Shawls; small figured Swiss Muslin; plain Chintz and Ginghams; 7-8 and 4-4 soft finish Irish Linen.

Also, HOSIERY, of every description, viz:—Men's white and mixt and unbleached stout Cotton Hose, long and short; Men's brown and white Thread Hose; Women's white, lead colour and unbleached superior Three Thread Cotton Hose; Children's white, unbleached and grey mixt Cotton Hose, of prices and sizes, from infant's up to full size; together with Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c. just received and for sale cheap, by

THOMAS RHOADS,

No. 44 North Second, between Market and Arch streets.

april 4—3t

### NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of TAMS & BRITTERS, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 18th day of March, inst. Those having claims against the said firm, or indebted to the same, are requested to present their demands, and pay the same due by them, to Sampson Tams, No. 243 Market street.

SAMPSON TAMS,
WILLIAM TAMS,
JAMES TAMS.

Witness
THOMAS DOYLE,
march 30—ewtw

### ALMANACK.

| 1829. APRIL. | SUN RISES. | SUN SETS. | HIGH WATER. | MOON'S PHASES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 SATURDAY,... | 5 41 | 6 15 | 5 41 | |
| 5 SUNDAY,..... | 5 39 | 6 21 | 5 51 | |
| 6 MONDAY,..... | 5 38 | 6 22 | 6 54 | |
| 7 TUESDAY,.... | 5 37 | 6 23 | 4 29 | |
| 8 WEDNESDAY, | 5 35 | 6 25 | 5 17 | |
| 9 THURSDAY,... | 5 34 | 6 26 | 6 7 | |
| 10 FRIDAY,..... | 5 33 | 6 27 | 7 4 | |

### 20 DOLLARS REWARD.

A YOUNG MAN about 25 years of age, left his home and friends, on the 29th ult. in a state of mental derangement. His name is JOHN C. HOFFMAN, about 5 feet 5 inches high, thick set and full face, with a scar on his right cheek; his hair is short, his head having been shaved recently, with two bald places rubbed by his hand. His dress was a white hat, blue coat, black stock, black pantaloons, white waistcoat, and white flannel shirt; talks very much of his friends having sent him to the Hospital.

Whoever will bring him, whether alive or dead, to Charles C. Hoffman, Kensington, Wood street, will be entitled to the above reward. april 4—2t*

### To Carpenters & Bricklayers.

FOR SALE, 30 Ladders. Inquire at Shop No. 20 Stamper's Alley, running from Second to Third street, between Pine and Lombard streets.

april 4—3t*

### FOUND.

IN ARCH STREET, on the 9th ultimo, a SHAWL. The owner can have it by proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

SARAH MOORE,
No. 19 North Seventh street.

april 4—2t*

### DULL & WHITE'S

*COMMISSION & PAPER WARE-HOUSE,*

No. 4 Decatur street, Philadelphia.

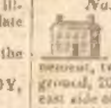
WRITING, PRINTING and WRAPPING PAPERS, of every description, for sale on the most moderate terms. The highest price given for RAGS, in cash. april 4—3m

### REMOVAL.

DR. ATLEE, Jr. has removed to No. 152 NORTH FIFTH STREET, west side, between Race and Vine streets, a few doors above his father's late residence. 4mo. 4—tf

### REAL ESTATE,

*No. 293 SOUTH FRONT STREET.*



Will be sold, at private sale, all that certain two storied brick messuage or tenement, two storied brick kitchen, and lot or piece of ground, 20 feet front, and 80 feet deep, situate on the east side of Delaware Front street, No. 293, a few doors below South street, in the district of Southwark, and county of Philadelphia. Apply to

JOHN KITTS,

No. 106 Race, 1 door above Third street, north side, or 37 Chester street.

april 4—3t

### Drawing & Painting Academy,

*On an enlarged and extensive scale, for young Ladies and Gentlemen.*

JAMES COX, after a recess of three years, at the request of some of his friends and former pupils, will re-commence teaching on Monday, the 13th of April, in a spacious room, at No. 13 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, near the Franklin Institute, where the different branches of the art will be taught on the best principles, viz:

Drawing and shading with crayons, or Italian chalk; shading with Indian ink; painting with transparent and body colors; transparent painting upon paper, silk, or glass, either with water or oil colours. The subjects, heads, figures, landscapes, animals, flowers and fruit, and subjects of Natural History generally. Ornamental painting in the Arabesque, Bordure, or Augustine style. The art of Heraldry, and Herald painting. As it is intended that the above branches shall be attended to with prompt and efficient effect, Mr. J. Carr will conjunct y officiate in the Gentlemen's class, and the Ladies' class will exclusively be attended by James Cox.

Hours of Tuition for Ladies, from 2 till 4.
do. do. Gentlemen, from 4 till 6.

april 4—tf

### WILLIAM A. SCATTERGOOD, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he still carries on the above business, in all its various branches, at No. 48 North Fourth street.

N. B. Clothe, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner. april 4—3m

### BIRDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has a beautiful assortment of fancy CANARY BIRDS, which he offers on moderate terms, for cash or suitable barter.

N. B. He is likewise in the habit of making Bird Cages, of any and every size, pattern or plan, that can be suggested to him, equal to any in the city, on reasonable terms. Apply to GEORGE LOVATT,

april 4—3t* No. 138 South street, above Sixth.

### Notice in Domestic Attachment.

TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Trustees, to audit the accounts, and adjust the demands of all the Creditors, and settle their proportions of the estate of JAMES SMITH, defendant in domestic attachment, do hereby require all persons indebted to the said defendant, to pay and deliver all sums of money and property due and belonging to the said James Smith, to us, the said Trustees, and we do hereby desire all Creditors of the said James Smith, to deliver to us their respective accounts and demands.

JOHN WORTH,
FRANCIS CARPENTER, } Trustees.
SAMSON BAUB,

april 4—3t

### TO THE LADIES.

JUST received from New York, 1 case 1500 yards 9-8 wide French Braize, at the low price of 45 cents a yard; the ladies are aware what they have been paying for the above lately, 1 case 1200 yards Muslins, at 25 cents; 1 bale bleached Russia Sheeting, 1 do. brown; 1 case 100 dozen superior Hosiery Gloves, at 37½ cents a pair; 25 dozen raw silk Hose, at 87½ cents a pair; No 9 Gauze Ribbon at 8 cents a yard; with a variety of Muslins and Satin Ribbons, by the yard or piece; a good assortment of 4-4 and 6-4 wide jaconet and cambric muslins; with a first rate assortment of Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Men's and Boys' do.; 50 lb. first quality assorted Sewing Silks, at 3 cents a skein; with a variety of Spring Goods, at our usual reduced prices, at No. 46 North Fourth street, above Arch.

april 4—tf JOHN KENNEDY.

### SUNDAY MAILS.

J. MAROT, back of 171 Market street, has just published, on a sheet of Letter Press, with an ornamental heading, engraved by Childs, the REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, on the Petitions to stop the Mails on Sundays.

Also, for sale, by J. Hart & Co. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank. april 4—2t*

### SILK WORMS, COCOONS, &C.

THE Society for the promotion of the culture of Mulberry trees, and raising of Silk Worms, besides the offer of premiums for those objects, made considerable exertions to procure from Connecticut a person to teach the mode of winding silk from cocoons, and of making sewing silk, but without effect. They intended also, in the event of such a person being procured, to form a fund for the purchase of cocoons. Having been disappointed in their expectations in this particular, they have sent to France for an experienced workman, and have reason to believe that one will arrive in time for attending to the business in the course of this year. They therefore think proper to assure those who may wish to engage in the business of rearing Silk Worms, that a fund will be established for the purchase of cocoons, at such a price as will enable the Society to continue their efforts, without encroaching upon the small capital which they have at command. They regret that they will not permit them to lay at a price amounting to a bounty, but they will give the just value of the several qualities which may be offered for sale, and they hope that those who may engage in the business, will exert themselves to bring forward cocoons of the best quality; as, otherwise, they cannot be paid a price which will satisfy them. Cocoons differ greatly in quality, owing to the nature of the food upon which the Worms are fed, and to the general care taken of them during their short existence. The Society beg leave to refer for ample instructions as to their management, to the pamphlet which they published last year, which may be had of Carey, Lea & Carey, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets, and also of E. Littell, No. 138 Chesnut street.

april 4—tf B. H. MORGAN, President.

### A GIRL WANTED,

TO DO THE WORK of a SMALL FAMILY. Apply at No. 135 South Second street.

Also, a young Girl, about 14 years of age.

march 21—3t*

### JUST PUBLISHED,

THE CASKET FOR MARCH

EMBELLISHED with an elegant Portrait of the late Francis Hopkinson, Esq.; Views of Scenery on Connecticut River, The Swales' Church, &c. Music.

CONTENTS.—Biographical Sketch of Francis Hopkinson; Prize Essay, written for the Casket, by Mr. J. L. Dunsont; Biographical Sketch of John Wells, by John Bentley Scolea; Influence of Periodical Literature, by Pasquin; Gaming Houses, King Pedro's Revenge; The Half Brothers; Battle of Trafalgar; Rajah Sing and his Court; Farewell to the Dying Year; Connecticut River, with Engraving; Swales' Church with Engraving; Calum Dhu; The Pinch of Snuff; Too Handsome for Anything; Open sea; Philosophy and Independence; Romance in Real Life; Village Sketches; a Chapter from Washington Irving's New Work, "The Conquest of Granada;" A Scene from "the Rose;" The Ladies Cabinet; Wit and Sentiment; Music, O never fall in Love, as sung by Mr. C. Fisher.

POETRY.—To ——, with the flower Forget-me-not, Emily; Sonnet, to an Absent Lover, Emma; On the Mutability of Human Hopes, W. F. Martin; Extract from "The Star of Destiny!" Senex; Lines, Arolo; Impromptu to Priscilla, F.; Sonnet, Senex; Song, Our Jackson is Coming, Emily; Immortality, Arolo; To Sleep; Reflections on the Heavens, Carlos; The Sale of Hearts, Selim; Friendship, Lavinia.

Price $2 50 a year—single Nos. 25 cents. Published monthly by S. C. ATKINSON,

No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

march 28—tf

### WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

Miss KELLY'S SECOND NIGHT. This evening, April 4, will be presented, Goldsmith's excellent Comedy, in 5 acts, called SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, or Mistakes of a Night. Young Marlow, Mr. Wood; Miss Hardcastle, Miss Kelly. In the course of the evening, Miss Kelly will sing the following songs.—the celebrated Bravuras of "Even as the Sun," and "Hi Mo Discourse." The Ballad of "Cherry Ripe," and the admired air of "Whilst with Village Maids I Stray." To conclude with the Farce of the PRIZE; or 2, 5, 8. Caroline, Miss Kelly. On Monday, Miss Kelly's third night; the Comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Beatrice, Miss Kelly.

### WANTED,

A GIRL to do the House-work of a small family. Satisfactory recommendations will be required. Inquire at No. 35 North Tenth, second door above Wood street. april 4—3t

### DR. CHAMBERS'

REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents:

ELLIS & MORRIS,
16 Chesnut street.

feb 28—tf

### TO THE LADIES.

MRS. M. BAIN respectfully informs the Ladies of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY STORE from No. 124 South Second street, to No. 135, a few doors below, in the same square. march 14—2m*

### COUGHS, ASTHMAS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THE Public is respectfully informed that ANDERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL POWDERS have from an extensive use for nine years past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and other affections of the breast and lungs, leading to Consumptions. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam*, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, some of which will accompany each Bottle, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, in which other medicine had produced no favorable effects, and where the most skilful Physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable, there are but few but what will be greatly relieved by the use of them. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even scated Consumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam.

Each Dollar Bottle of this medicine contains about sixty doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, consid

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

### INSCRIPTION ON A BELL.

To call the folks to church is mine—I chime.
When mirth and pleasure's on the wing—I ring.
When from the body parts the soul—I toll.

A few years ago when the Delaware was frozen, a number of booths were erected on the ice, near one of which an Irishman observing a person to fall in, ran immediately to the proprietor of the booth, and informed him he had just seen a man enter his cellar, and advised him to take care of his liquor.

A French gentleman apprehending himself on his death bed, earnestly entreated his young wife not to marry an officer of whom he had been jealous—"My dear soul (said she) do not distress yourself, I have pledged my word to another a good while ago."

A Florentine, buying a horse, at Rome, made his bargain with the seller, that he should pay fifteen pieces of gold in hand, and be in debt for the remainder. A short time after, the seller demanding payment of the balance, the other answered. "No, you must keep to your bargain; it was agreed that I should be *in your debt for the remainder*; and how can that be if I *pay it*?"

### *The Chief Justice of the United States.*

"I was struck (said a southern member of congress to me the other day) with your Chief Justice. He is a singular man—is he not? I have never seen his equal in point of vivacity and simplicity. It was but the other day that, going from Gadsby's hotel to the capitol, I met with a tall, plain-looking, striking man, with a sort of port-folio under his arm. He was walking at a pretty rapid rate—and though the day was very cold and wet, he had neither cloak nor umbrella over him—while the hack drivers had all of them an umbrella over their heads. He was going at such a gait against a smart wind, that his coat-tail was standing up on a level with the horizon. I ascertained that it was your Chief Justice! And again on the day of the inauguration, I was struck by his bright eye and his florid face. He must be several years older than the President; and yet he had the art of looking several years younger. A strange man, this Chief Justice of yours.

"Then you have never seen him at one of our barbecues—pitching quoits in all his glory, with his long tailed coat off; stripped to the sleeves, with his long, tall boots drawn up to his knees—and all his soubas much given to the right laying of his quoits, as he would be in untying the knots of a difficult case in the law of nations. You must see him thus, in order to form some idea of his juvenility of spirits and simplicity of manners."

### FREE AND EASY.

Frederick, while reviewing his guard, happened to take out his snuff-box, and was tapping on the lid, when one of his grenadiers stepped out of the ranks, and said, "Please your Majesty, I'll take a pinch." The king demanded, in an angry tone, what he meant by such a freedom, and he replied, "In my country, Sire, when any one taps on the box, it is a sign that every body round is welcome to a pinch, and I thought your Majesty meant as much." The king laughed at this odd explanation of an odd custom, and presented the box, a gold one, enriched with jewels, to the soldier, bidding him keep it for his sake.

### INDIAN COURTSHIP, OR WOOING.

The following anecdote is taken from the sixteenth chapter of Heckewelder's account of the Indian nations, that once inhabited Pennsylvania and the neighbouring states. The work, from which the extract is made, is the first number of the Publications by the Historical and Literary Committee of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

An aged Indian, who for many years had spent much time among the white people both in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, one day about the year 1770 observed that the Indians had not only a much easier way of getting a wife than the whites, but also more certain of getting a good one. "For," said he in broken English, "white man court—court—may be one whole year!—may be two years before he marry!—Well—May be then get very good wife—but may be *not*!—May be *very cross*!—Well! now suppose *cross*! Scold so soon as get awake in the morning! !—Scold all day!—Scold until sleep!—all one—he must keep *him*!—White people have law forbidding throwing away *wife*, be he ever so cross—must keep *him* always! Well, how does Indian do? Indian, when he see industrious *squaw*, which he like, he go to *him*—place his two fore fingers close aside other, make two like one—then look squaw in the face—see *him* smile—which is all one *he say* YES!—so he take *him* home—no danger *he* be cross! No—no—squaw know too well what Indian do, if *he* cross! Throw *him* away and take another! Squaw love to eat meat! No husband, no meat! Squaw do every thing to please husband—he do every thing to please squaw—live happy!

### SUMMARY JUSTICE.

Deacon A. is a deacon in a Calvanistick church. He is a merchant; does a considerable business; is much respected as an honest man *because* he is a deacon, and looks as serious and dejected as if he did not care a pin for all this world was worth. Farmer G. came into his store the other day—it was a cold one—to trade off a few bushels of wheat which is very high just at this time. The bargain was concluded, and the farmer was to take his pay in salt. The store floor is as elastic as some deacon's consciences. The bags of wheat were brought in, and the measuring of their contents commenced. All at once the deacon's feet were insufferably cold. As the grain was emptied into the measure, the deacon stamped violently around it,—to warm his feet. The poor farmer could not complain that the honest deacon should wish to promote circulation and get his feet warm, but his grain settled perceptibly with every stamp from the deacon's feet, and the six bushels brought to market held out but five and a half on a second measurement.

Old farmers sometimes "know a thing or two." Mr. G. said nothing, but proceeded to measuring the salt he was to receive in pay for his wheat. The deacon's feet had got warm by this time; he was as light "on the fantastic toe," as if he were walking on eggs. Not so with the farmer. As the salt began to run into the half-bushel, his feet were suddenly seized with the cold. Being a heavy rustic, he stamped vehemently. "Tut, tut," says the deacon, "your jumping shakes down the salt too much."—"Not more than yours shook down my wheat, I guess," said the farmer. When the business was completed there was about an even trade between Deacon A. and farmer G.

Verily, justice is sometimes done in the earth.

ENGLISH INTOLERANCE.—There must be something marvellously bad in our boasted government, if a policy, that is safe in states of every description be unsafe here. Prussia, a despotism—France, a limited monarchy—and North America, a democracy, have all set us examples of full religious toleration; and yet we pretend that there is something in our political system, which we baptise "the pride of ages," and "envy of nations," that cannot subsist unless it be buttressed by narrow sectarian feelings, bigotry, and a little persecution.—*Scotsman.*

DISPLAY.—Wear your learning, like your watch, in a private pocket, and don't pull it out to show that you have one; but if you are asked what o'clock it is, tell it.—*Chesterfield.*

### RUNNING A MUCK.

The inhabitants of the Indian Archipelago, and particularly of the islands of Java, are of a very sullen and revengeful disposition. When they consider themselves grossly insulted, they are observed to become suddenly thoughtful; they squat down upon the ground, and appear absorbed in meditation. While in this position, they resolve in their breasts the most bloody and ferocious projects of revenge; and, by a desperate effort, reconcile themselves with death. When their terrible resolution is taken, their eyes appear to flash fire, their countenance assumes an expression of preternatural fury; and springing suddenly on their feet, they unsheath their daggers, plunge them into the hearts of every one within their reach, and rushing out into the streets, deal wounds and murder as they run, until the arrow or dagger of some bold individual terminates their career. This is called *running a muck.*

### HUMOURS OF JOHNSTON

Ye who have teeth prepare to shew them now.

JOHNSTON, the famous caricature designer, has recently published a work that would be no discredit to the talents of the English Cruikshank. It is entitled, "*SCRAPS to drive away the heavy thought of care*, designed, etched and published by D. C. Johnston, No. 13 Franklin-street, Boston, and consists of *thirty-five humorous designs* which are so many recipes for thirty-five hearty bursts of laughter.—Such a collection of queer faces, grotesque incidents, and funny repartees were never before crowded into so small a space. We defy gravity itself to peep into his book without shedding tears of mirth.

The design of the first page is a piece of drapery on which is inscribed the title of the work, which is supported by a bandy legged and a knock-kneed Adonis who are represented as reproaching each other about the shape of their legs—the knock-kneed gentleman advising his companion to stand *straight*—to which friendly hint the other replied by saying *a friend in kneed* is a friend indeed.

Of the designs which pleased us most is that entitled *the forced laugh*, and the *eye-sore* both representing the human face full of expression. *Waiting for a drop of Comfort* is also extremely amusing. It consists of three figures, a fat tippler and a short one, waiting for their turn to drink, whilst a long *crane* of a mortal is sucking the bottle above their reach all the while like the sun drinking through a water-spout. A *lapsus linguæ* is facetiously represented, by the tongue of a wagon slipping from its place and precipitating the driver from his elevated position. The *Horse-laugh* is also a happy design, as is also the Drunkard who "knows what he is about." The figures engaged in turning Coppers is also highly laughable. One of the designs represents Finn, as Doct. Pangloss, bowing to an audience at his bene-*fit*, it being a series of FITS. Still we know not that there is any thing in the book more happily represented than the *Fire-barred-rest*, where a poor boy sits on the fifth bar of a fence and muses. The African Fancy Ball is a neat touch at the taste of the day.

We think this work by far the most meritorious of all Mr. Johnston's attempts of the kind, and it gives us a favorable opinion of the versatility of his talents, and his keen observation of the ridiculous. The book is recommended as a remedy for *dyspepsia and horrors.*

We never receive DUTCH newspapers,—nor could we read them if we did. We cannot, therefore, guarantee the accuracy of the following description, given by a writer who cites them as curiously illustrative of the DUTCH character. They are two-thirds filled, he says, with advertisements, of which the following are a few examples from a single paper:—Marriages occupy a considerable space—some are simple announcements, others are a flourish on the part of the espousers:—"To their friends and acquaintances—we, the undersigned, are married."—Then come the advices of births. Of these, all are signed by the husband, and they sometimes pour out a flood of affection on the lady. But the announcements of death are the most remarkable; some of them you shall hear:—"To-day departed, after a sickness of ten days, my beloved wife. She has left me and her grey-haired mother in a state of despair. Weep with us all who knew her—weep with my children. They have yet to learn their loss, which they will learn too soon." Another, "My deeply-loved wife died yesterday. She has left me a pledge of love only three weeks old. *Bitter is my sorrow.*"—Again, "To my old age sorrow has overtaken me. Yesterday evening my daughter died, aged seven-and-forty years. Those who knew her will know my grief—and those, too, who knew what she was to me. In the comforts of religion I put my trust." Again, "Our brave son is dead. He departed this life at ——." Yet once more, "Our brave daughter is no more.—She died last night, aged only twenty. What parents feel, who in two-and-twenty weeks have lost their only son and their only daughter, cannot be told by words. Friends of humanity! trouble us not with your consolations, but shed a tear with us in sympathy." "After a sickness of a few days, my beloved husband died to-day. Deeply afflicted with my six children, I repose in the hope of his resurrection, and I beg to recommend myself for the sale of coffee, tea, and such matters, to the general satisfaction."

### ORTHOGRAPHY.

The following bill was recently exhibited by a wealthy farmer, now living in the old and enlightened county of Ontario, New York.

"Mr. A*** to B*** Dotes
To 2 Barls of Sydee
To 5 Barls of Flowor
To 60 lds of Cheas
To 95 lds of Buter
To 16 lds of Tallor
To 24 lds of Candles
To 18 lds of Sacks
To 100 bushill of Wrat
To 2 Bushill of Isyons
Receaved Pay I Say Receaved
Jose Bees"

So much for orthography. The following is not less curious as a specimen of *technical* precision and perspicuity. The original was handed us by a legal gentleman of this place.

"Reed of Jeremiah Storm the sum of twenty-three Dollars in full on a suit that I the said Adam, laid against me for damages against the said Storm which I the said Adam doth hereby agree to pay all the cost and withdraw the said suit this 8th May 1809 Adam M——"

### CURE FOR WEAK EYES.

Take a pair of spectacles with silver rims, dislodge the glasses from them, and lodge the rims on your nose, so that the eyes may have fair play. *Probatum est*—A gentleman complaining of *weak eyes* enquired at a fancy store for a pair of spectacles; a large box of them were set out before him on the counter, and he commenced searching for a pair that would strengthen his visual organ, which by the length of time it took him in the trial, appeared to be no easy task. After half an hour's investigation, however, he succeeded in selecting a pair to his liking. He held up a newspaper and could read the print with perfect ease. "I believe, Master, these will suit my eyes; what's the price?" "One dollar." "There's your money"—said the customer, who, having laid it on the counter, took off his spectacles and departed; but he had not got further than the door, when he discovered that the spectacles *had no glasses in them*, and notwithstanding they suited his "weak eyes" so well, he returned them and took back his money.

TASTE WIT.—A correspondent has sent us the following as original; but even if it should not happen to be so, a good story is not the worse for being twice told. In the month of July or August last, a sturdy Hibernian, whose brogue was as fresh as his habiliments were otherwise, accosted an honest Wigtonshire farmer, and asked if he could give him a "hap'worth to do." The Gallovidian stared at such a question, but as autumn was approaching, he inquired of the stranger if he was in quest of shearing. "Aye, shearing, mowing, bidding, stacking, or any other job that's going, your honour." This led to farther colloquy, and after various questions and answers, the farmer said, "selion, I suppose, you came to Scotland for *want*." On this Pat stepped a pace or two back, shrugged his shoulders, cocked his eye, and screwing his features into a look of great significancy, replied, in a tone which seemed to hover between jest and earnest—"Faith, an as to that, your honour's clane and entirely wrong. Travel for *want*, by the Powers, that would be an April errand; but *perhaps*—with a knowing nod and wink—*perhaps* your honor does'nt know that an Irishman has *want* enough at home." At this sally the farmer burst into a hearty fit of laughter, took the stranger home, who proved a faithful servant, and has kept him in his employment ever since.—*Dumfries Courier.*

CHILDREN'S EXPENSES.—If you put into the hands of your children more money than is suitable to his age and discretion, you must expect to find that he has thrown away upon what is not only idle but hurtful. A certain, small, regular income may be well for any child above six years of age. And when he comes to be capable of keeping an account he ought to be obliged to do it; he will thereby acquire a habit of frugality and prudence, which will last him through life. On the contrary, giving a young person money to spend at will, without requiring any account of it, is leading or rather forcing him into extravagance and folly.

### PICKLING FOR SEED CORN.

Take tobacco leaves, cut them small, and make a strong infusion of them in hot water poured upon them in a large tub. The infusion must not be boiled, as that would carry off in vapor a great portion of the most valuable principle, the essential oil of the tobacco. When this infusion is cold, dissolve in it one or two pounds of common gum-arabic; when the gum-arabic is dissolved, a pound or more of flour of sulphur may be added.

This infusion has been recently used in England with great effect in the pickling of wheat or barley seed. It is not necessary that the grain should be in the liquor above half an hour. The grain should be put in the infusion in large tubs; and when taken up, put into bags, and the bags to be suspended over the tubs until the infusion is entirely drained off. As soon as this is done, let the seed corn be spread upon canvas sheets in the sun and air, if dry weather; but otherwise, on the sheets on the barn floor.—When spread in the quantity of four bushels, sprinkle over it two pounds of fine flour-of-sulphur, and rake the seed over and over again, to separate the grains. If the grains appear still to adhere to each other, it will be proper to add a little fine sand to make them separate freely for sowing. The destructive ground-grub will not readily attack seed pickled with this infusion, and the spring it gives to vegetation is astonishing.

### OIL FROM SUN-FLOWERS.

A very delicate oil, much used in Russian cookery, is expressed from the seeds of the sun-flower, and is prepared by enclosing them in bags, and steeping them in warm water, after which the oil is expressed; this is actually as sweet as butter.

### PEAR TREES.

It is really surprising, says a scientific writer, in allusion to the grafting of pears on a quince stock, that English gardeners should so long have neglected the practice, which has long been followed in France, and to which the excellence of French pears is in a just degree to be attributed. The quince used as a stock has the property of stunting the growth of the pears, and forcing them to produce bearing branches instead of sterile ones, and of accelerating the maturity of the fruit. No small garden should contain pear trees grafted in any other way, nor any large gardens be without them to a considerable extent.

### CURE FOR WEAK AND WEEPING EYES.

Make a strong decoction of camomile, boiled in sweet cow's milk; with this let the patient's eyes be bathed several times a day, as warm as can be suffered without uneasiness. Persons almost blind have been cured by persevering in the use of this prescription. It is proper, however, to observe, that frequently, five or six weeks, bathing of the eyes is necessary.

### CURE FOR BURNS.

Wheat flour immediately applied to burns and scalds is a speedy and effective cure. Directions: Apply a handful of flour immediately to the affected part, and wrap it up with a cloth. In twenty minutes remove it, and cover the part twice more, at intervals of fifteen minutes, by sprinkling with a flour dredger. The pain will be entirely removed very soon.


R. S. RISLEY & CO.

HAVE at their Store, No 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH GOLT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately behind the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms. Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves
aug 4—eotf

DR. BECKER'S
CELEBRATED GENUINE EYE BALSAM.

THIS Medicine has stood the test of experience for nearly forty years, and proved itself the most remarkable remedy ever discovered for the cure of sore and inflamed eyes. Were it necessary, the proprietor could produce thousands of testimonials to show its specific effects.

The public will be particular to observe, to prevent fraud, that none are genuine without the name and signature of the Proprietor on each direction. For sale, wholesale and retail, by ISAAC THOMPSON, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets, Philadelphia.
Nov. 22—eolm

FIRE ENGINE.

FOR SALE, the Engine belonging to the United States Fire Company. It would be an acquisition to a Country Town or village, being one of Lyon's best second class Engines, and in good repair.—For terms apply to JOHN M. OGDEN,
No. 241 Vine street, or at the N. W. corner of Race and Fourth streets, Philadelphia. march 21—3t

Fashionable Spring Millinery.

MRS. M. WADE has opened an assortment of Millinery, of the latest patterns, viz:—Fancy Hats, Bobbinet and Muslin Caps and Collars, ladies' and children's superfine Straw Cottages and Bonnets,
SOUTH SECOND STREET.
march 28—3t* No. 153.

D. WIDENER, TAILOR,
*No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third.*

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in this city.

☞ Fine ruffle Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash. march 28—ly

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

A few thousands of ITALIAN MULBERRY TREES, two years old, for sale by the Subscriber in Kingsessing, near the Blue-Bell Tavern, on the Baltimore Road, 6 miles from Philadelphia.
march 14—6t* A. PASCHAL.

JOSEPH & THOMAS WOOD & CO.
*No. 65 Market street,*

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, to their present assortment of Staple and Fancy Silks, Laces, Bobinets, &c. as in addition to their former supply, they have received by the latest arrivals, a large assortment, among which are the following, viz:
Italian Lutestrings, jet and blue-black,
French black Lutestrings, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Lustring black Gravats,
Grenadine and Gauze Scarfs and Hdkfs.
Gros de Naps Hdkfs.
Love Hdkfs. and Ribands,
Pelisserine and Battiste, for Dresses,
Black Silk Serge and Levantines,
Silk Velvets, superior black and assorted,
French Crapes, black, white and assorted,
Accouchine do. do. do.
Elastic Gatters,
Double Florences, black, white and assorted,
Silk Gloves, do do. do.
Silk Hose and Half Hose, black and white,
Horse Gloves, Men's, Bunker's make,
Do. Women's, white and assorted,
Black Mode, 3 and 4-4 wide,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Thread Laces and Edgings,
4, 5, 6 and 7-4 Jaconet Bobinets,
4-4 figured do.
7 case No. 5-12 figured Taffeta Ribands, new style,
2 do. No. 6-16 and 9-22 do. do.
1 do. No. 12-50 do. do.
Figured and plain Taffeta and Satin Ribands, superior quality, Nos. 1½, 9, 2-12, 3, 4-16, 6-12,
New style Belt and Cap Ribands,
And an assortment of Canton Sarsnets, Sarsnets, Satins, Crapes, Robes, Shawls, Cambrets, Dorges, for Hatters, Polar Leaf Fans, &c. jan. 31—6

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse,

NO. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia
Jan. 2—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.

PHILADELPHIA SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY,
*No. 26 South Fourth street,*
OPPOSITE THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Sustainers, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired.
Oct. 11—6m

VEGETABLE
PULMONARY BALSAM.

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind. The basis of this medicine was a private receipt of a distinguished physician in one of the neighbouring states; and was procured by an individual, to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. After having been supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine, from an affection of the lungs, he was restored to health by the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. It might never have been offered to the public, had not this gentleman found that his own case was not accidental, from the fact that in the numerous cases in which he recommended it to others, it never failed to give relief. It has been improved from the original recipe in a manner which, while it preserves its peculiar properties, adapts it more perfectly to the diseases for which it is recommended, in all their stages.

TESTIMONIES.

*Certificate of Leonard Stoddard.*

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having been seized in the winter of 1825, with the prevailing influenza, I continued for the space of two years, to be troubled with a bad cough, great difficulty of breathing, occasional pain in the side great debility, attended with bad digestion, and the expectoration of much thick matter. I consulted three distinguished physicians, and made use of Anderson's Cough Drops, the Indian Specific, and other celebrated remedies without relief. About the first of April last, I obtained a bottle of the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM. The beneficial effect was immediate; and in the course of three months, my health was as good as it had been for the last ten years.
LEONARD STODDARD.
Rochester, N. Y. Nov. 27, 1825.

*Certificate of Frederick S. Warner, Esq.*

The subscriber is induced, from public considerations, to recommend the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, as a remedy of the greatest efficacy in diseases of the lungs, being probably indebted to its use for the preservation of his own life. In the fall and winter of 1825—6, I was attacked with a disease of the lungs, which threatened to be of the most serious character. It was attended with a very troublesome cough, particularly in the evening and night, with oppression and inflammation of the lungs, gradually followed by great emaciation and prostration of strength. These symptoms continued for about nine months, in spite of the efforts of the most skilful physicians to check their progress. At this time I fortunately met with the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, by the use of which, a speedy and complete recovery was effected. My health is now good as ever it was
FREDERICK S. WARNER.
Augusta, (Geo.) Sept. 21, 1827.

An eminent physician of New Hampshire writes—"I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which had resisted every other prescription."

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was considered past recovering from a disease of the lungs, in the spring of 1828, whose restoration to health was ascribed, both by her physician, and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

Many other certificates, from sources of the first respectability, may be examined on the bill of directions.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by
J. Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets.
J. W. Fuckwire, South Second street, opposite German street.
Joseph Stowe, corner of Coates and Second streets.
Price, 50 cents per bottle. Jan'y—12

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of McKINLEY & HANSELL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands, to present them for settlement to
ANDREW McKINLEY, or
GEORGE W. HANSELL.
Hockley, March 23d 1829. march 28—3t*

FREE GROCERIES.

A GENERAL assortment of Groceries, *scarcely wanted to have been raised without the aid of slave-labour*, consisting of
Brown Sugar, from 8 to 12½ cents per lb.
White do. from 13 to 15 cents per lb.
Lump and Loaf do. manufactured from the Maple.
Molasses of different qualities
Coffee, from 12½ to 20 cents per lb.
Spanish, Half Spanish and Common Segars.
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.
Rice, Indigo, Salt and Spices.
Teas of superior quality.

With such other articles as can be procured of this description, constantly for sale at
C. PEIRCE'S Free Grocery Store,
S. E. corner of Third and Noble streets.
march 28—6m

14.000 DOLLARS.

WANTED, the above sum, for which an annual interest of 7 per cent. will be allowed. The interest will be paid quarterly, accompanied with two hundred and fifty dollars of the principal, until the whole loan shall be liquidated. The security will be a mortgage, with judgment acknowledged, with stay of execution on a freehold lot in the city of Cincinnati, of indisputable title; the buildings on the same, rent at this time for $2,053 per annum.

Persons desirous of making the above loan, will please address TH. HENRY YEATMAN, Cincinnati.
march 28—3t

New Circulating Library.

*No. 137 North Eighth street, 6 doors above Race.*

PELHAM, Disowned, Crockford's, Life in India, Tales of Women, Tales of the Great St. Bernard, Man of Two Lives, and the Protestant, a Tale of the Reign of Queen Mary, with many other recent publications, have been added to this Library.

N. B. Gilpin's fine hot pressed Letter and Writing Paper, Quills, Pens, Ink, Wafers, and all articles of Stationery constantly on hand, and for sale as above.
march 28—tf

LEEDS & WIGGINS,
TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced the Tailoring business in all its various branches, at No. 5 South Fifth street, late shop lately occupied by Wilson Seal, deceased, where they hope by strict attention to business, to receive a share of the public patronage; the workmanship they flatter themselves will be inferior to none in the city, as it will be done under their immediate notice.

N. B. An assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings will be constantly kept on hand, and orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on the most reasonable terms.
feb. 21—3m

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Saturday Evening Post Office, No. 112 Chestnut Street, directly opposite the Post Office, and corner of Hudson's Alley.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Common superior eight day Time pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders from the country punctually attended to.
JAS. N. C. PAUL,
Aug 30—1y No. 28 Market street, Philadelphia

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, mocking and red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry street, the first door above Eighteenth street. march 14—tf

REMOVAL.

PETER WRIGHT, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from his old stand, No. 23 to No. 58 North Third street, above Arch, and nearly opposite U. States Hotel, sign of the Golden Swan, where he has opened a large and extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE, which he will sell at the lowest prices for cash or acceptances, and solicits the continuance of his former customers and country merchants generally. feb. 14—tf

WILLIAM FARRAN,
*Silk, Cotton & Woollen Dyer and Scourer,*

No. 45 South Seventh street, 1 door below Arch.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel Dyed and Scoured in the shortest and best manner.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to at the shortest notice. march 28—tf

MRS. CROZET'S,
PIANO FORTE SEMINARY,
*No. 191 Lombard street, near Seventh.*

MRS. CROZET respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she will teach pupils at her Seminary, at the moderate charge of $6, and upwards, per quarter. At her residence, $8.

☞ Satisfactory assurance will be given to some of the most respectable families, whose sons and daughters have received her tuition. march 28—3m

MOROCCO

AND FANCY LEATHER STORE OF GEO. WILSON, is removed from No. 35 NORTH THIRD STREET, to No. 31, nearly opposite the former stand, while a new store is being built.

As usual, a general assortment of Morocco, Buck Skins, and Chamois Fancy Leather, assortment, White Leather, &c.

N. B. The stand, No. 35 North Third street, is expected to be re-occupied next May. march 7—tf

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
*No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)*

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has at always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamental. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared which at the shortest notice can be made up to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's attention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Communications addressed as above,* punctually attended to. aug 30—tf

FIRE PROOF DOORS,
And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and standing Screw Presses, complete with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. neatly made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and IRON WORK made to order, and SMITH WORK, in general, by
CHARLES EVANS, No. 12 Bread Street.
apr 5—26—3y

S. RUSSELL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAMP AND OIL STORE,
No. 64 CHESNUT STREET.
may 24—1y

GUM ELASTIC OVER-SHOES.

A SMALL lot of very superior Gum Elastic Over-Shoes, just opened.
Gentlemen's mens calf boots, ..... @3 75
Do. copper nailed boots, good, ..... @ 3 50
Youth and boys boots, from ..... 1 75 to 2 25
With a general assortment of Ladies' Kid, Lasting and Morocco shoes and boots—Gentlemen's fine and common shoes, morocco, &c. &c.
SAMUEL D. BREED,
Nov. 1—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

Potter's Paper Warehouse.

REMOVED to No. 253 Market, opposite Decatur street, where every description of paper may be had, at the lowest cash prices for cash or approved credit. aug 9—tf

DRUG & CHEMICAL STORE,
*Situate at the N. E. corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets, Philadelphia.*

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand, an assortment of the best Medicine, Chemical Preparations, fresh Vegetable Extracts, &c. &c.

Country Physicians supplied on moderate terms, and a liberal deduction made to wholesale purchasers. The following are amongst the articles now on hand, and warranted genuine:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ess. fine, | Extract of Elaterium, Clutterbuck's, dose from 1 to 3 of a grain, |
| Morphine, | do. Stramonium |
| Lupuline, | do. Belladona, |
| Quinine, French, | do. Cicuta, |
| do. American, | do. Hyoscyamus, |
| Iodine, | do. Butternut, |
| Do. Tincture of, | do. Quinine, |
| Croton Oil, (dose, one drop,) | do. Taraxacum, |
| Hydriodate of Potash, | do. Colocynth comp. |
| Oxymuriat of do. | do. do. simp. |
| English Colomel, | do. Opium, |
| Do. Blue Mass, | do. Gentian, &c. &c. |
| Oil of Cubebs, | With a quantity of Gum |
| Do. Valerian, | Elastic Instruments. |
| Do. Tobacco, &c. | |
| Chloride of Lime, | |

Also, Wilson's Tincture for Gout and Rheumatism.—A great assortment of Patent Medicines neatly put up, and for sale at the above place, by
jan. 31—tf ROBESON MOORE.

Bartram's Botanic Garden,
*NEAR GRAY'S FERRY.*

FOR SALE, as usual, a general assortment of Fruit Trees, Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of fine GRAPE VINES, of the best sorts, for wine and the table, from France and Germany. They are chiefly hardy sorts, and will bear well.

☞ Orders left at Alderman George Bartram's, Walnut, near Fifth; at Messrs Stapley & Bartram's, No. 57 Market street, or addressed, per mail, to the Subscriber, Post Office, Kingsessing, will be promptly attended to. Plants will be carefully packed, if required, so as to bear transportation to any part of the United States in safety.
march 14—tf ROBERT CARR.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS, PROMPTED by the ADVICE of many kind FRIENDS, and encouraged by the marks of approbation received upon my last Poll, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the approaching election.

If a long period of active and laborious exertion in the War of the Revolution, and such other claims as I may have upon your attention, should procure for me a majority of your suffrages, I shall discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity. With great respect, I have the honor to be your Fellow Citizen,
feb. 7—tf GEORGE REES.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
*Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe.*

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of Military Equipments of all kinds, suitable for Military Officers, Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Troop and Rifle Volunteer Companies.

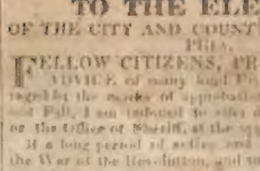
Also, Coach Lace and Furniture Fringe, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Apply to
HENRY KORN,
No. 22 North Third street, Philadelphia.
feb. 28—6m

TOOTH ACHE,
AND EAR ACHE CURED.

THESE cures are harmless, and warranted to be effectual.

The Artificial Teeth the advertiser furnishes, are the cheapest known, and handsome as human teeth.

The communications from the Boston, also from the European volumes, together with the opinions of Medical gentlemen in this city, on the importance of preventing the pressure of the teeth with the fills, which have lately been published in the Chronicle, can be seen at the advertiser's office No. 5 South Fourth street, above Race street.
B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.
March 7—tf




This Ointment is recommended for the cure of Scald-Head, Ringworm, Tetter, Ring-bone, Spring-halt, Scratches, Mange, Foul-Grease, Sore-Heels, Sore-Eyes, Sore-Nipples, Chilblains, Frost-Bites, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Wounds, Ulcers, Fistulas, Piles, Sore-Breasts, Sore-Legs, Sore-Mouth, Sore-Throat, Rheumatism, Pains in the Limbs, Joints, Back, Breast, Side, Head, Face, Teeth, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, Groin, Testicles, Yard, Fundament, Sprains, Bruises, Contusions